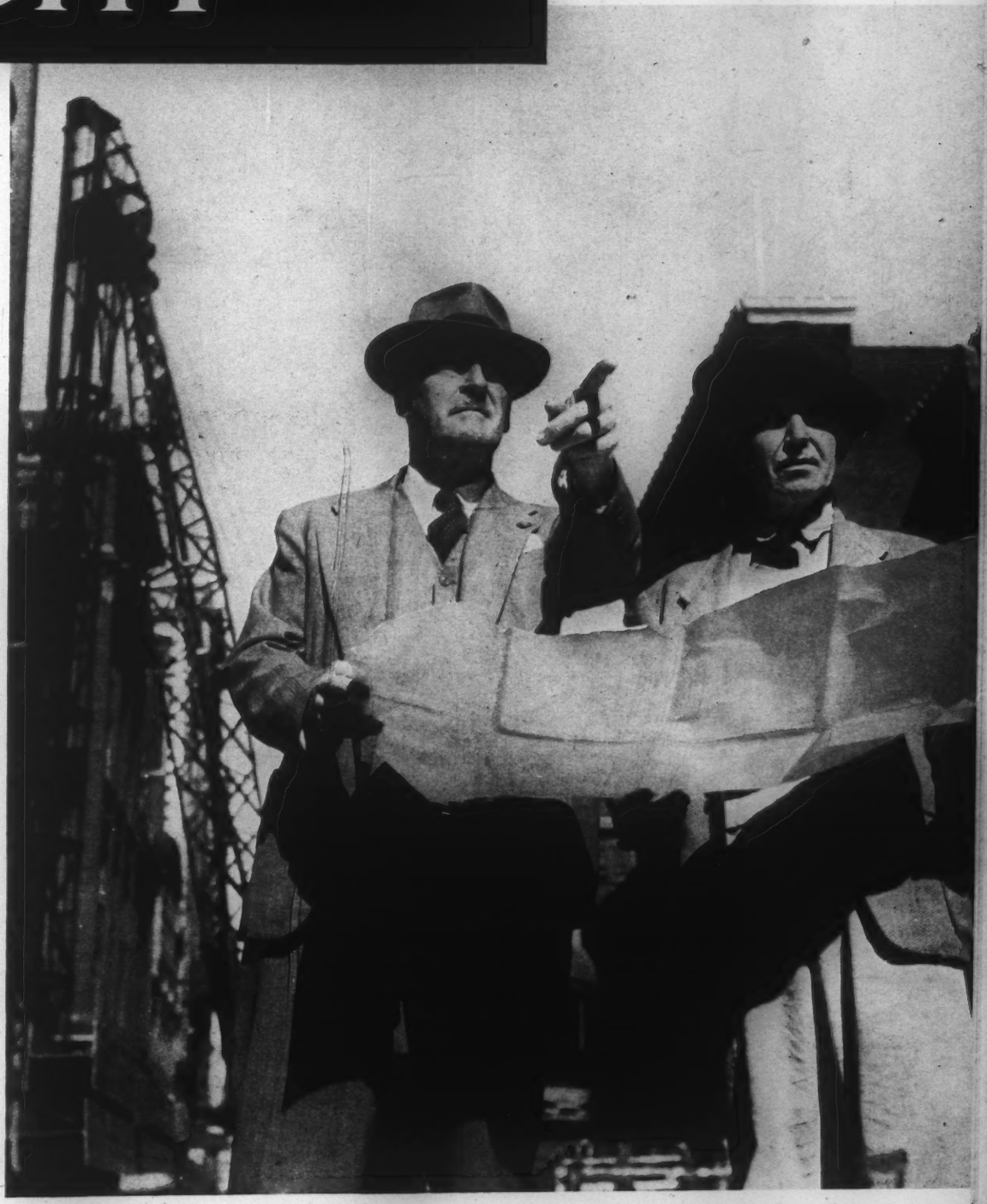
SATURDAY NIGHT

NOVEMBER 1, 1949



Masterminds on job: Toronto Rapid Transit. See page 1

TOWN PLANNING FOR CANADIANS STILL ON PAPER

y Hugh Newton

10¢

Canada's One-World Classroom · Albert Shea
Careers and Marriage Don't Mix · Anonymous
Canada's Growing Pains in Steel · Harriet Parsons

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Today the Canadian woman has many roles to play:

In national affairs, her vote is gaining more and more strength and importance. There are 3,750,000 Canadian women who are eligible to vote . . . a tremendous influence that can be used to benefit our whole national life and individual welfare.

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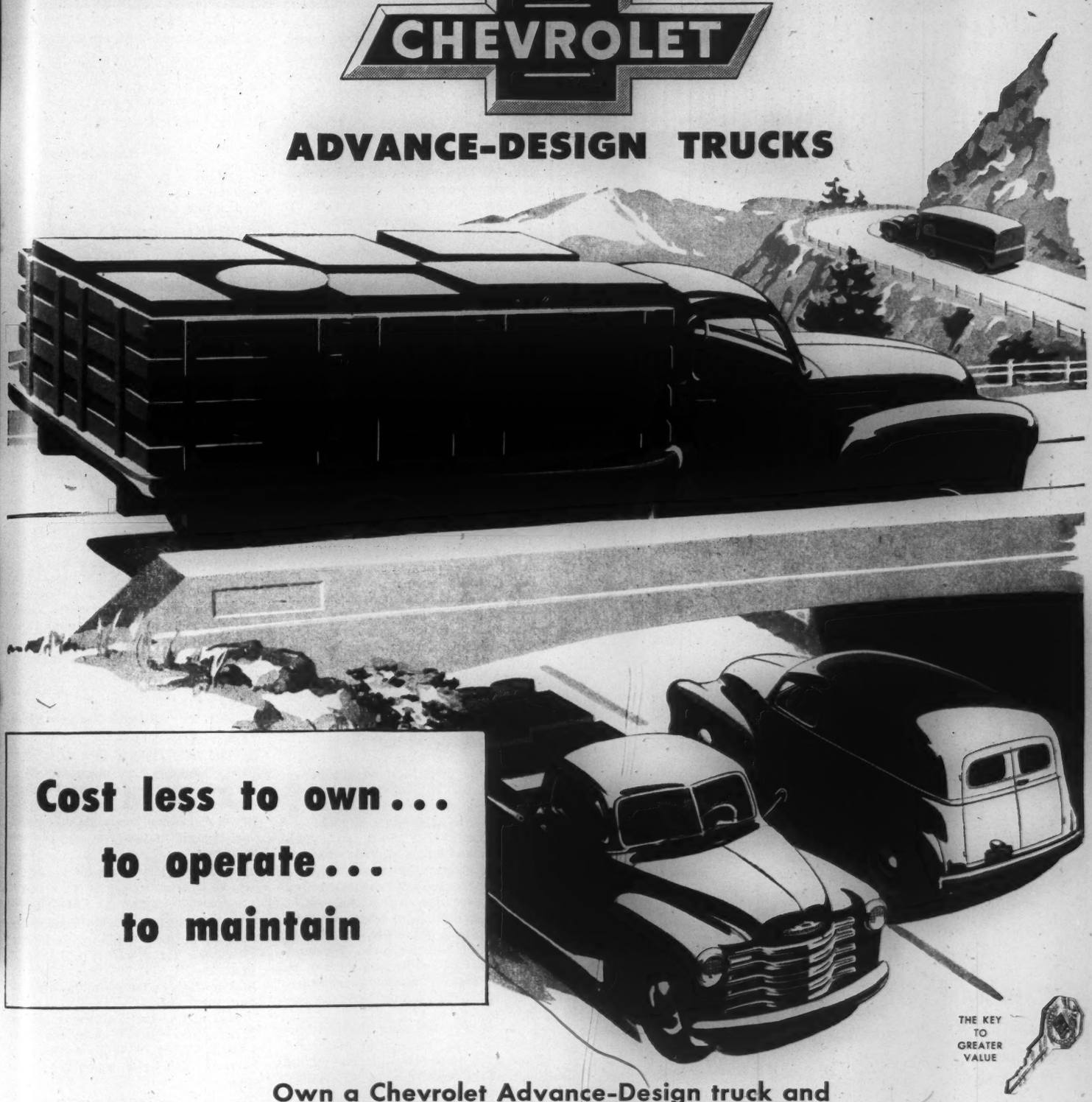

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letters

Apprehensions Relieved

I AM SURE that you and your colleagues must feel a great glow of satisfaction . . . I must admit that I had apprehensions when the projected change was announced, as I feared that the temptation to depart from former standards might be too strong, as it has been with other publications in recent years. I always considered SATURDAY NIGHT to be in a class by itself, so my fears are understandable.

I find in looking through the new copy that the old SATURDAY NIGHT is still with us, only in a new and more attractive dress, with some interesting features and departments added. As far as I am concerned, you and your colleagues have succeeded in what you apparently set out to do: to present a new publication which, while maintaining its reputation as the only Canadian purveyor of really objective news interpretation and comment, has added materially to its news-stand appeal.

Montreal, Que. A. R. W. YOUNG

Become a Digest

HAVING READ CAREFULLY through your first issue in the new format, it is difficult to dispel an impression that, in the publishers' desire for a crisper form of journalism, there has been a sacrifice of the atmosphere of adult penetration that your more mature readers have long associated with your paper.

To mention one or two points, apart from what is frankly admitted to be a general impression or perhaps arising therefrom, your hitherto proud and unequivocal by-lines have become deeply submerged under "stunt" departmental captions that appear to be little more than ideas developed elsewhere and have nothing distinctive about them. The articles themselves seem compressed in space, to appear as digests of what your contributors and editors have in mind, rather than the clear and full expositions to which we, your readers, are accustomed.

It may be that your desire to reach a wider readership will be met, but in this reader's mind, at least, you have merely placed yourselves squarely in competition with the more ubiquitous consumer papers without adding to your distinctive Canadian atmosphere, but rather diluting your traditions and influence.

In short, SATURDAY NIGHT now appears to be "just another magazine" and it is impossible to congratulate you on the result of what has obviously cost a great deal of effort.

HERBERT R. RICE
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Easier to Read

I HAVE BEEN a reader of your paper for many years and the old style always annoyed me, for it was neither a newspaper nor a magazine. It was not stiff enough to stay upright in one's hand like a magazine, nor pliable like a newspaper; in fact, the only solution was to fold it in four, so that it quickly resembled the "penny dreadful" of our youth, which could be folded in like manner and slipped between the pages of some learned tome, out of teacher's sight.

This edition is splendid, and the extensive coverage of Canadian news of all phases is very gratifying.

Prince Rupert, B.C. NORA E. ARNOLD.

Especially in Bed

I THINK it is a great improvement, especially as it facilitates reading in bed, which I do a great deal of. . . .

Toronto. ALAN BROWN, M.D.

Harder to Read

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS I have been a regular subscriber to your paper, and enjoyed its dignified character . . .

This modernized edition is to my way of thinking much less attractive. It is harder to read and the headings do not stand out as readily. It would appear to be the illegitimate son of *Saturday Evening Post* and *Time*. I think this is most regrettable.

Montreal, Que. DR. L. C. MONTGOMERY

Twenty Years

I HAVE BEEN a subscriber to SATURDAY NIGHT for some twenty years, and while I liked the old set-up very much I think the new format is a decided improvement. I was particularly gratified with the article "25 Million Volts of Hope" (SN Oct. 18) by Muriel Snider on the cancer research work being done here in Saskatchewan. The article and pictures are exceedingly good and will constitute a stimulus to cancer research.

Regina. T. C. DOUGLAS

Recalls Dafoe's View

LONG AGO I appreciated entirely the late John Dafoe's view as to SATURDAY NIGHT. I have always found it not only interesting but wisely challenging. It is a wonderfully informative and reasoned magazine editorially . . . My anticipations have been more than met.

Montreal, P.Q. VERNON KNOWLES

Scuffled It

I HAVE NOTHING but condemnation for the new SN. First, a feeling of sadness for a weekly friend of a lifetime—DEAD. (I think you will find my father's name among the earliest subscribers.)

Second impulse, I threw it on the floor and scuffled it under my feet. I just HATE it . . . Why an American format? Can't we do something Canadian?

Toronto. MARJORIE FITZ-GIBBON

The "Tuesday Night"?

FOR SOME TIME I have been able to keep up with the *Saturday Evening Post* which is dated Saturday and arrives the previous Tuesday. But now comes the new SATURDAY NIGHT, arriving on Saturday and dated the following Tuesday and with The Front Page on Page 7.

What with the Russians having the atomic bomb and all, I don't know, do you? Aside from that please congratulate yourselves on your new issue.

Niagara Falls, N.Y. R. C. MCCULLY.

by and large

■ Philippe Nicol, 3-ft., 23-year-old Montreal midget with a criminal record, was told by Judge Guerin that he would have to stop threatening his mother with a knife if he didn't want to be "put away for a long time".

■ Edward Hodgson, 86, of Victoria, B.C., ex-cowboy and veteran miner of the Yukon Gold Rush in 1897, sailed from Montreal recently to study coal-mine construction in England.

■ A London, Ont., milkman's horse may now realize that crime does not pay. Since the apples on a certain tree along his route have been ripe he has helped himself every day. One day, however, he leaned too far and got stuck in the fence. In a panic he kicked loose and bolted. Horse and wagon were found overturned in a nearby gully. The wagon was badly damaged but the horse escaped with a few cuts and bruises. He hasn't stolen any apples since.

■ Professor Charles E. Hendry, social relations expert at the University of Toronto, thinks zoot-suit gangs could be broken up by the use of applied science. Such laboratories were used by the U.S. Office of Strategic Services

during the war to re-educate enemy public behind the lines and usually contained some twenty experts, both social scientists and anthropologists.

■ Harry Wallis of Annapolis Royal, NS, collected the honey from his apiary and removed the supers to his home. But he left his door open and the bees followed him, covering windows, walls and floors. Mr. Wallis had to use a smoke screen to enter the house to get some clothes, then he and his wife took up temporary residence in a nearby canteen.

■ Saskatchewan's Supervisor of Fisheries, "Gus" MacDonald, has compiled the following statistics about the ages of fish in Lake Athabaska:

Trout:

Weight	Length	Age
3 lbs.	19½"	12 years
6½ lbs.	23¾"	16 years
12 lbs.	28½"	22 years

Pike:

— lbs.	½"-7"	1 year
1½ lbs.	18 "	4 years
6½ lbs.	29 "	10 years
17 lbs.	42 "	15 years

■ The third time was unlucky for Alexander Less of Winnipeg after an argument at his lodgings. The first time police arrived he promised to behave. A quarter of an hour later, when called again, they found him still arguing but packing his clothes and preparing to leave, so they just warned him again. Twenty minutes later the landlady called once more and said Less had entered through the coal chute and was continuing the argument in the upstairs hall. This time the police locked him up.

■ Forty-two-year-old Charles Carniel of Halifax and Montreal, son of a former German Consul to Canada, accompanied his landlady in Los Angeles to the apartment of her estranged husband and was stabbed through the heart. Rushed to hospital, his heart was sewn on both sides with eight stitches, the first such operation the hospital recorded.

■ The Saskatchewan Association of Barbers and Beauticians thinks modern youth must be enticed into "barberism", so they raised apprentices' wages $2.50 weekly.

■ In Winnipeg, live ammunition was discovered twice in one week in time to prevent a major explosion. A hand grenade and a 17-lb. anti-tank shell were found in garbage about to be dumped in the city's giant new incinerator.

■ Turning down a suggestion that British cars be used by Vancouver policemen, Chief Walter Mulligan said: "The cars give excellent performance, but our men are just too big".

Still another industrial use for nylon

PHOTOS COURTESY OF B. F. GOODRICH

NYLON SHOCK SHIELDS—

practically eliminate damage to tires by bruising

The nylon shock shield built into B. F. Goodrich tires is a new development which reduces truckers' tire costs. The shock shields — layers of rubber-coated nylon cord—absorb some of the shock of impact and distribute the balance over wider areas, thus protecting the underlying cord body.

Truck tire mileage is increased because nylon shock shields —

1. provide greater resistance to bruising
2. result in less danger of tread separation
3. enable more tires to be recapped.

Nylon is proving highly effective for this purpose because it is tougher and more elastic — has higher shock-absorbing qualities — than the fabric previously used. Another important advantage of nylon shock shields is that tires run cooler and heat buildup is reduced.

Nylon shock shields are just one more example of the wide variety of ways in which nylon's unique combination of superior qualities makes good products better and new products possible.

Nylon Can Cut YOUR Costs
And Increase Your Profits

You may not be interested in reducing truck tire costs. But, if you use textiles in any form, the cost-cutting properties of nylon are worth investigating for your particular business.

Nylon fibres are solving many industrial problems by giving better performance over longer periods for less money.

You will find it worthwhile to see what the properties of nylon fibres can do for you. Our technicians will be glad to discuss your problem with you. Drop us a line.

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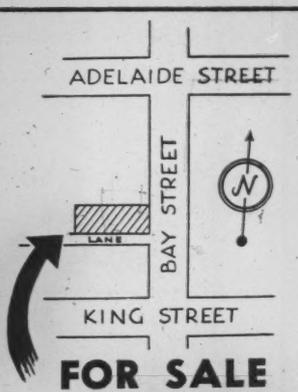

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SATURDAY NIGHT

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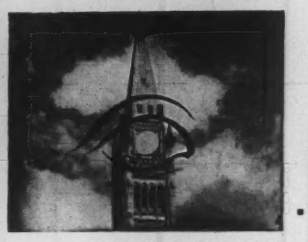
★ Byline Writers
★ News Round-up



OTTAWA VIEW

DOLLAR GAP WIDENS

CANADA'S TRADE with the U.S. shows a steadily increasing adverse balance. All this year imports from the U.S. have been running above the 1948 level, and our sales to the U.S. have been well below. In September, 1948, we had a favorable balance largely because of the cattle sales which followed the lifting of the export embargo. There was no such boost this year, and our adverse balance with the U.S. in nine months of 1949 is up to more than $430 millions.

PROMOTER'S DREAM

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has soon to decide what to do with an Act of Congress of direct concern to Canada which was rushed through just before the end of the session. It authorizes the President to "negotiate and conclude with Canada" an agreement for a location survey of a railway route from Prince George, B.C., to Alaska. Just a year ago the State Department asked for Canadian views on this project and got a very cold answer. Officially Canada said the idea was "premature". If President Truman does approach Ottawa the first question will be where the traffic for the railroad would come from. The Alaska Highway could carry four or five times its present traffic. If Congress is so anxious to spend money on new development, what's wrong with the St. Lawrence Seaway?

NICE EPITHETS

MR. DOUGLAS ABBOTT'S style in presenting the budget was precisely described by Earl Rowe (PC, Dufferin-Simcoe). It was, he said "genial, pleasant, and satisfied". Mr. Abbott got his nose out of the paper more than he sometimes does, and made a very listenable affair of a speech which is inevitably pretty heavy going. With immense enjoyment he allowed himself one political jibe. The Budget resolutions, he said, "represent a program which seems"—he smiled round the House—"seems to have commended itself to all sections of the country".

Mr. Rowe, pointing out that this was the second presentation of the 1949 budget, called it "that dusty document", a phrase worthy of Churchill.

TORIES AND TRADE

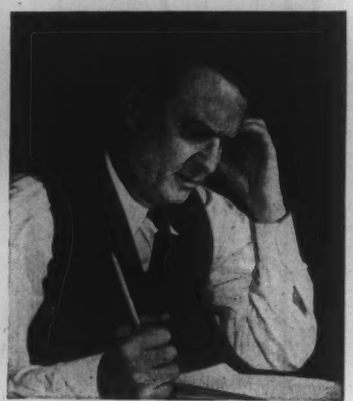
THE PC'S are lining up with the British Tories in asking for a Commonwealth Economic Conference. The suggestion evokes not the slightest response from the Government, who contend that no full-dress conference could improve on the detailed discussions which are constantly going on with the U.K. Max Mackenzie, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, and J. G. Taggart, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, are now in London trying to complete the review of next year's trade possibilities which was started in Ottawa last month by the full Continuing Committee. On the upshot of their discussions will hang the 1950 contracts for food and lumber.

BOOKING ORDERS

BRITISH SALESMEN have at last arrived in numbers with goods at post-devaluation prices. Interest is reported to be higher than for a long time past, but it's too early to assess the value of the orders placed. September continued the down trend in imports from the U.K. and from the rest of the sterling area. October will not be much better. Total imports from the U.K. for the first nine months of the year were $23 millions above 1948, and the U.K.'s deficit with Canada is $11 millions less. That's in the right direction but it doesn't go far towards bridging a nine-months gap of $300 millions.

ECONOMICS vs. GEOGRAPHY

RUMBLES of discontent are still heard about the U.S. terminus of the pipeline from the Alberta oilfield. In cold economics the oil companies, the Board of Transport Commissioners and the Government are undoubtedly right that the cheapest way of bringing Alberta oil to market is to pipe it to Superior, Wis., from which it can be taken on either to Sarnia or to the Chicago area. It is also sensible, in economic terms, to sell western oil in western markets on either side of the frontier and to buy oil for the east from the east. But the critics, whom Mr. Howe dubs "little Canadians", argue that Canada was not built in terms of cold economics. Mr. Drew put it like this: "The Minister (Mr. Howe) may dismiss the statement that it is worth an extra $10 millions to carry the pipeline to the Lakehead; but . . . if that argument is sound, then why did we ever build railroads across Canada?" . . .



—Capitol Press

FINANCE MINISTER: *to counteract a slump, Mr. Abbott promises big highway and housing measures.*

—Bob Brown

SPEAKER *of the House, Ross Macdonald: notably fair in his rulings.*

MR. SPEAKER TRIES

THE PRESENT SPEAKER, Mr. Ross Macdonald, has always listened to members' arguments before making a ruling and has tried most conscientiously to be fair. Last week's appeal against one of his rulings was the first. Any Speaker may make mistakes; but continual appeals, with the suspicion that his impartiality may be in question, won't change his rulings. They are merely reminders that he can always rely on Government votes to support him. And the more he manages to forget that the better Speaker he will be.

PRIVATE MEMBERS SCORE

THE RESTORATION of private members' time in this Parliament has brought ample justification. E. D. Fulton's Amendment to the Criminal Code dealing with "crime comics" has been read a second time, and the law officers of the provinces and the Dominion are consulting about the most effective form legal action could take. R. R. Knight (CCF, Saskatoon) got almost as much general support for his motion about federal aid to education, and the Prime Minister received it sympathetically. It is a tribute both to the private members and to the Government that these debates should have been so constructive. Mr. St. Laurent's readiness to accept ideas from other parts of the House was also shown in his approval (with modifications) of Stanley Knowles' (CCF, Winnipeg North Centre) amendment to the proposed changes in the BNA Act. The House gives him top marks for his attitude.

THE SHIPPING DILEMMA

LIKE MOST Canadians, the Government wants a healthy Canadian merchant marine. It also wants to "keep the Government out of business" and to help bridge the dollar-sterling gap. But how do you justify lending the British $10 million a month and at the same time subsidizing Canadian ships to compete with theirs? This is "under consideration" — with cold towels and aspirin.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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cover

PLANNING BOARDS and citizens' lobbies are engaged in busy wordy activity towards town planning. Yet Canada still remains behind many other countries whose ceaseless efforts towards the city beautiful make us look like a "nation of cliff-dwellers." In this issue an expert shows us that the stream isn't quite stagnant — Toronto's subway construction, for example, under the supervision of this week's covermen, R. B. Jennings, Resident Engineer (left) and his assistant, J. R. Sloan, is a step into the future—

but in the overall view the present flow of practical planning is a sticky trickle.—*Photo by Gordon Jarrett*

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Vol. 65, No. 4 Whole No. 2949

Capital comment

St. Laurent versus Duplessis

FOR ANYONE with a good memory there is something ironic if not slightly ludicrous about the degree of tender solicitude expressed in several quarters lest Mr. St. Laurent, by his handling of Dominion-Provincial Relations, should ruffle the waters of controversy.

The Prime Minister is being urged by the former Premier of Ontario, by the present Premiers of Quebec and Nova Scotia, and by others, to be very careful to employ the utmost courtesy and forbearance in his handling of the constitutional question. The provincial premiers should be called together for a conference, and in the meantime nothing should be done which might possibly offend their susceptibilities. Otherwise, urge these counsellors, some provincial leader may get his back up and Dominion-Provincial Relations be soured for years to come.

Any Canadian old enough to vote is old enough also to remember the contribution of some provincial leaders—several of them identical with those now vocal—towards harmony and amity in recent Dominion-Provincial Relations. Such conferences have failed pretty consistently, sometimes it would seem from ignorance or bad counsel, sometimes from power politics, sometimes from sincere clashes of conviction. In 1935-36 it looked as though the miracle was going to happen — that all nine provinces would agree on constitutional amendment procedure. But New Brunswick bobbed up with an extreme version of the "compact theory," and that conference collapsed.

Path Through a Swamp

In 1937-38 the national government tried, with the Rowell-Sirois Commission, to open up a path through the fiscal swamp, and what happened? Aberhart refused to present a brief, declined to assist the Commission in any other way. Hepburn allowed his personal animosity to Mackenzie King to overcome his statesmanship, ended up by giving the Commission and the Federal Government a piece of his mind in the hearings at Toronto. Premier Duplessis refused even to supply the Commission with fiscal statistics, declined to help the Commission with a brief, and sent a Montreal lawyer to tell the Commission politely in French that it was none of their business.

Everyone remembers what happened at the Dominion-Provincial conference of 1941. Read the blunt speeches of Hepburn, Pattullo and Aberhart, and the pacific replies of Mackenzie King. And the break-up of the 1945-46 conference is even fresher in memory. Premier Duplessis, who now pleads with Mr. St. Laurent for a show of courtesy to the provinces, walked out of the conference—killed it—with no better excuse than pressure of business at Quebec City. He was welcomed on his return there by a mass demonstration of party stalwarts who hailed him "Savior of Quebec."

This welcome, I am told, had been elaborately prepared many hours in advance.

Lofty and Vital Issues

The issues now at stake are too lofty and vital for recriminations or vindictiveness. The constitutional reform now pending will centre on the relations between St. Laurent and Duplessis. It is fortunate that it should be so. Mr. St. Laurent comes to Ottawa as a great French-speaking Canadian, supported by sixty-five or so Liberal members from Quebec and several others from French-speaking Catholic ridings. It is going to be very difficult for Duplessis or anyone else to persuade many people that the Prime Minister is going to use his position and support to reduce the status of his own special followers.

Duplessis, who may be completely sincere, says in effect that the welfare of his compatriots demands a high degree of provincial autonomy, guaranteed by an iron-clad constitution and protected by a "veto" which would allow Quebec to block any proposed amendment, no matter how minor.

St. Laurent tends rather to take the line first voiced by Sir George Cartier, that the welfare and progress of French-speaking Canadians lies in a true partnership, in which his compatriots come to Ottawa and play their vital role in the welfare of the whole nation. The best protection for minorities anywhere is not a declaration on paper, which can be swept away overnight, but a living spirit of toleration and fair play in an association of partners.

Mackenzie King, in the relations catalogued above, was a model of patience and courtesy. Mr. St. Laurent is just as courteous and has some patience. But I sense from his words and actions that whereas Mackenzie King tended to wait for things to work themselves out, the present Prime Minister means to employ with due regard for provincial rights the extensive powers with which the Canadian people endowed him last June.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

Carrick-atures

(By J. J. CARRICK)

TOM ROBERTSON

"Men are mystically united; a mystic bond of brotherhood makes all men one." —Carlyle, Essays

Insurance plus Fraternity

There is a bond of brotherhood in The Independent Order of Foresters that distinguishes it from other Benefit Societies. It also differs from ordinary insurance societies with its slogan, "Insurance plus Fraternity."

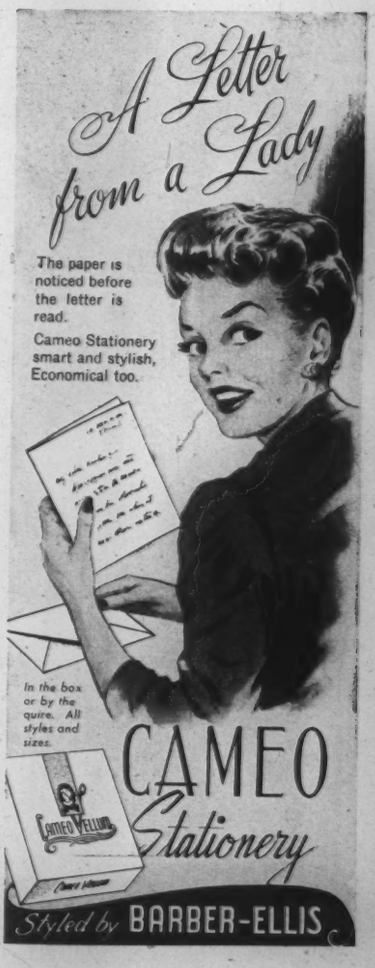
I.O.F. is International in scope, with 150,000 members in Canada, United States and Britain. And with $140,000,000 insurance in force and assets of $48,000,000, it is regarded as one of the largest and most secure fraternals in the world.

Tom Robertson, the President, born in England of Scottish descent, came to Canada as an emigrant thirty years ago following service with the Imperial Army in the First World War. He recently returned from a trip, visiting I.O.F. membership in the British Isles.

Last month Tom Robertson attended the National Fraternal Congress of America meeting in Washington, which represents 10,000,000 members of fraternal societies, and Tom was elected to the executive governing body.

P.S.: Few Canadians have been so highly honored as Tom Robertson. His address to the Fraternal Congress was read and published in the U.S. Congressional Record and he had half an hour friendly visit, at the White House, with President Truman.

J. J. Carrick
100 Adelaide St. W., Toronto. EL. 4475


A Letter from a Lady
The paper is noticed before the letter is read.
Cameo Stationery smart and stylish, Economical too.
In the box or by the quire. All styles and sizes.
CAMEO Stationery
Styled by BARBER-ELLIS

then and now

Birthday: Nov. 6, 61st, Frederick James Alcock, Curator of the National Museum, Ottawa.

Retirement: Robert H. Pope of Halifax, District Inspector of Customs and Excise, Department of National Revenue, since 1934. Colleagues gave him a silver tea service, a wrist watch and an easy chair.

Death: James Edward Connolly, 79, of Montreal, once well-known Eastern Canada lacrosse player.

Death: Alexander F. Brigham, 77, outstanding figure in Canadian mining and pioneer diamond miner in South Africa. Formerly manager of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines. Died in New York after a long illness.

Death: Everett W. "Pat" Hogan, Canada's "Reindeer King," in charge of the Government's experimental reindeer herd project in the Arctic since 1944 which provided work and meat for western Arctic Eskimos; in Edmonton.

Death: The Rev. Arthur Murphy, 93, one of Canada's oldest Anglican clergymen, at Vancouver. His wife, better-known as authoress "Janey Canuck," died some years ago.

Death: William John Beattie, 63, Vice-president of the Canada Life Insurance Company (appointed six days before his death), in Toronto.

Death: Willis T. Dewees, 74, one of the continent's "Grand Old Men" of movie theatres, in Vancouver. Born in Kentucky, he spent his youth on cattle ranches in Kansas and Oklahoma, but "wanted to make some easy money without having to work too hard;" came to Vancouver in 1909, built and bought theatres, and at one time owned every movie theatre in the city.

Death: William Joseph Dean, 50, of Toronto, believed to be first Canadian to win Military Medal in World War II.

Death: the Hon. Charles D. White, 78, Justice of the Superior Court of the District of St. Francis, at Sherbrooke, Que., after a long illness; he retired a year ago after twenty-seven years on the Bench and fifty-two years as a practitioner of law.

Death: Mrs. Helena Flemming, 84, widow of J. K. Flemming, one-time Premier of New Brunswick, at Juniper, N.B.

Death: Pierre Godefroy, 93, in Ramore, Ont. Reputed to be Canada's oldest husband, he had been married for nearly 76 years. Survived by ten of fifteen children, thirty-five grandchildren, thirty-two great-grandchildren and twenty-five great-great-grandchildren.

Death: Henry F. Hoeschen, 68, pioneer brewer of Saskatoon, died last week in Seattle.

Death: W. G. Van Egmont, 66, designer of office buildings, schools and hospitals in Saskatchewan; of a heart attack on a car trip to Stoughton, near Regina, to spot game for a hunting trip.

Death: Mme. Charles Rochereau de la Sablière, 72, leader of Toronto's French colony. Her late husband was French Consular Agent from 1908 to 1942 and Consul for Belgium 1903-1940.

Death: John Herbert (Jack) Brown, 35, of Hamilton, member of the Hamilton Wildcat team which won the Dominion rugby championship in 1943.

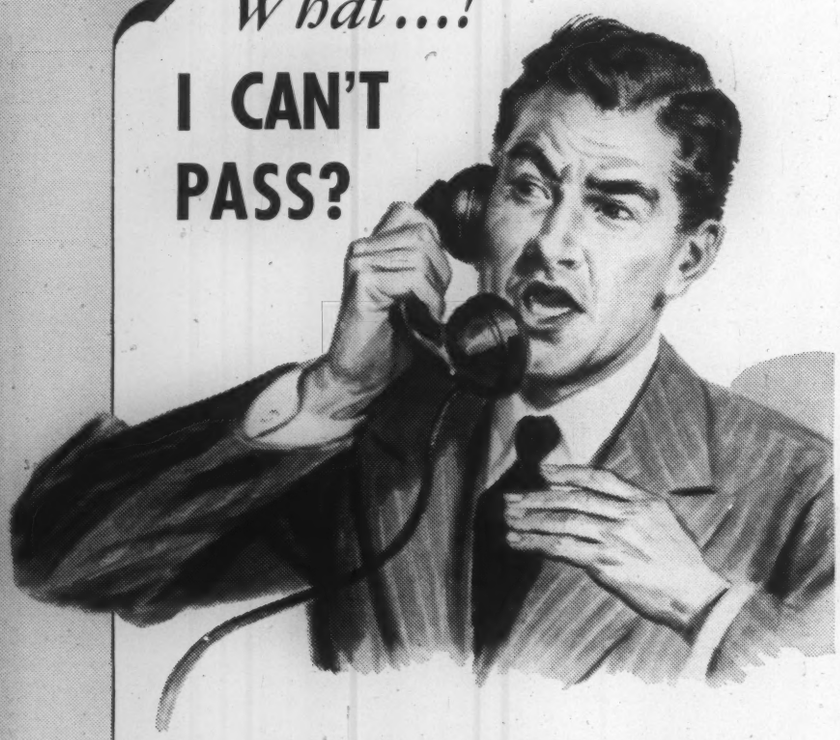
Death: Dr. Edward Thomas Cleveland, 85, of Hudson, Que., one of Montreal's oldest dental surgeons.

Death: Frederic Augustus Sabbaton, Jr., 78, at Grand'Mère, Que. A native of Troy, New York, he helped lay foundation for Canada's pulp and paper industry. He became a naturalized Canadian in 1928 and from that date until his death was President of the Dryden Paper Company.

Death: Lloyd A. H. Warren, 69, founder of the Extension Service and the Department of Actuarial Science at the University of Manitoba, and head of the Department since 1935 until he retired last year. A native of Balderston, Ont., he was Professor of Mathematics at Queen's University 1931-5, and Honorary President of the Winnipeg branch of the Royal Astronomical Scoiety.

What...!

I CAN'T PASS?



"Now I'm *really* worried! They have just told me I can't get life insurance—certainly for the time being and probably never.

"Sure I've been approached before to buy—half a dozen times—but I wouldn't let anyone hurry me into it. I realize now that my family are out on a limb, as far as their future is concerned. I'd give anything for another chance to safeguard my wife, the girls, and young Jimmie."

Your London Life representative knows from experience the danger of delay. Let him help you plan for the future NOW.

London Life
Insurance Company
Head Office - **London, Canada**

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 4 November 1, 1949

Precarious Standard

IT IS time that Canadian opinion woke up to the fact that there is nothing the least sacrosanct about the Canadian standard of living either for workers or for capitalists. It depends entirely upon (1) the productive activity of the Canadian people, and (2) the market value in the outside world of Canada's chief products. Item (1) is influenced chiefly by our own disposition and habits, which at the moment are not of the most industrious, but it can also be adversely affected by a decline in the productive activity of other nations, especially the United States, if that decline cuts off supplies which are necessary for our own operations. Item (2) is entirely beyond our control, as it depends upon the needs of other countries and what they have to offer in payment for the satisfaction of those needs.

The Canadian standard of living has risen immensely in the past six years. It is to that fact that we owe the startling increase in the consumption of luxuries such as alcoholic beverages, entertainments and travel, an increase which has gone on in almost every class of the population. Advocates of Socialism and Communism can point to a limited number of people who are living in a state of hardship (mostly in respect of housing, an article of consumption which cannot be rapidly increased and which has been grievously neglected for more than a generation); but their numbers are much smaller in proportion to the population than they used to be, and their distress is greatly mitigated from what it would have been a few years ago if they are within reach of the family allowances, old age pensions and health services which have been made so generally available.

Labor Costs Rise

THE improvement which has taken place in the incomes of the lowest grades of workers, and which is almost universal, has been accompanied by a corresponding improvement in those of all the higher grades within the unionized groups, because nothing has been more carefully preserved than the "differentials" between different grades of labor in any given industry. The living standard of the wage-earning class as a whole is therefore far above the level of absolute need, although it is perfectly possible to point to individual cases in the lowest grades where it may be slightly below that level.

But wage income is unfortunately not merely an income, it is also a cost; it is an income to its recipients, a cost to the industry which pays the wages. High wages have a strong tendency to diminish productive activity, by reducing working hours and working intensity. Organized labor has quite generally ceased to ask for increased annual income; it now puts its demands in the form of shorter hours, wage-paid holidays, pension schemes and health benefits, but always with the proviso of "the same take-home pay"—which simply means an immense increase in the labor cost of industry with no increase whatever in its productivity.

Canada cannot isolate itself from the rest of the world commercially. The prices of the goods which Canada must import are rising sharply, for exactly the same reasons which are putting prices up in Canada; the prices of the goods which Canada must export are rising much more slowly and will quite probably cease to rise at all very soon. These two movements are entirely beyond our control, and they directly and strongly affect our standards of living.

Neither Socialism nor Communism can do anything to remedy this state of affairs, for the simple reason that they cannot affect the prices outside of Canada of the things we buy and the things we sell. They can affect merely the distribution within Canada of the income arising from our Canadian production; and most of us hold that they would alter that distribution in a way that would gravely diminish that production. The only things that we can do in Canada to remedy it are to juggle the price level by currency manipulation, which is merely a temporary expedient and does no permanent good, and to increase our productive activity. Unless we do the latter we are not very likely to maintain our present (and very recently attained) standard of living during the next few years.

On Licensing Churches

THERE is a dangerous tendency in Canada for municipal authorities to take to themselves the power under the pretext of making building regulations, to say what religious bodies shall erect places of worship in certain localities and what shall not. That this is a most reprehensible practice no liberal-minded person is likely to deny, and if carried to an extreme it could easily make a farce of our boasted religious liberty. In Ontario so far it has been practised only against synagogues and the places of worship of that peculiar body, the Jehovah's Witnesses; but if it can be practised against them it can be practised against any religious organization which has the misfortune to be unpopular or socially uninfluential.

The method is usually that of passing a bylaw as soon as the undesired congregation has acquired property on which it intends to build. The bylaw declares that a certain area, in which the property is included, is reserved for residential purposes only, and a place of worship is held not to be included in that term. When the unpopular congregation gets tired and sells the property, and a more popular religious body conceives a project of building, the bylaw is rescinded or an exception is granted.

It is true that religious edifices are exempted from local taxation, and the municipalites have therefore a plausible reason for wanting to keep down the total number of such edifices in their area. But it was never intended that this exemption should be used in such a way as to discriminate between one kind of religious edifice and

POINTING OUT THE 20TH. CENTURY GUY FAWKES

another, as is proved by the fact that a religious edifice once erected can be sold by the body which built it to any other body and the municipal authorities could not raise the slightest objection.

In a recent case in Ontario the municipality actually sold the exemption right for a capital sum to a synagogue, although everybody was perfectly aware that an Anglican, United or Presbyterian congregation desiring to build would not have met with the slightest difficulty in building, and enjoying exemption, anywhere it wanted.

Our own feeling is that a place of religious assembly is neither a factory nor a commercial establishment, but is a natural concomitant of any residential district. It should be capable of being built in any such district, and we see very little risk of such places of assembly being built in such numbers as to impose a severe financial burden on the municipality.

No Election Surprises

THE very fact that the government should have chanced six by-elections by appointing sitting members to the Senate or the judiciary showed that it did not believe that it was taking any chance at all.

Even the most adverse result would have no more than dented Mr. St. Laurent's monumental majority, though it would have been a sharp blow to the government's prestige. Nothing, however, has happened since June to produce any such turnover—which would have had to be a very great one indeed, since most of the ridings concerned are traditional Liberal strongholds.

There has been, of course, the devaluation of the Canadian dollar. But the country has accepted this with barely a murmur; it is well used to the ninety-cent dollar. And the Conservatives, least of all, were in any position to make political capital out of devaluation, after urging it themselves during the general election.

As it turned out, it wasn't so much a Liberal-Conservative show as a Liberal family quarrel—the sort of thing which an overwhelming party majority makes almost inevitable. In the New Brunswick seat of Restigouche-Madawaska and the two Quebec seats of Kamouraska and Montreal Jacques Cartier Independent Liberals defeated the official party nominees, so that the government nominally but perhaps temporarily must be counted the loser of three seats. It retained four others, in Gatineau where the lone Progressive Conservative in six Quebec contests was defeated, in Montreal Mercier and Montreal Laurier, and in New Westminster. In the latter seat the Progressive Conservatives, after failing to elect their candidate Christmas in June, saw him trail the field in October, behind both the CCF and the leftish Elmore Philpott.

But the Conservatives will be gratified and the Commons will gain by the election of J. M. Macdonnell in the previously Conservative seat of Toronto Greenwood. And all but the Labor Progressives will be pleased by the extremely low vote for Communist candidates. In Greenwood it was but 217 out of 23,000, and in Laurier 709 against 10,204 in a straight fight.

Postscript on Flaunting

THIS flout-flaunt business must now come to an end, unless somebody digs up an instance of the so far undiscovered use of flout for flaunt, for which we will pay $2. All examples hitherto have been cases of flaunt used for flout.

We have received eight copies of an utterance attributed to Magistrate J. A. Hanrahan of Windsor, originally by the *Windsor Star* and subsequently by a number of different newspapers through transmission of the item by their correspondents. The magistrate is alleged to have told a Windsor sports promoter and stadium owner that he could think what he liked about the Lord's Day Act but was not "free to flaunt it wilfully". One dollar goes to Gordon Wills, D.V.M., 12 MacDonnell St., Guelph, who spotted this error in the *London Free Press* and was the first (because his letter was opened first) of eight persons to draw it to our attention.

The *London Free Press* is costing us too much money, and we wish it would reform. On October 17 it featured a Red Feather story in which the workers of the Family Service Bureau were described as chatting with "an insubordinate girl who disobeys her parents, flaunts restrictions, and refuses to go to school". She probably said to herself, what's the use of going to school if the people who have been to school persist in writing flaunt when they mean flout? One dollar to Kenneth J. Browne, 25 Raywood Avenue, London, Ont.

These unselfish efforts of ours to reform the English of our contemporaries have resulted in some interesting criticisms of our own shortcomings. Most of these relate to cases which arise from our effort to use a fairly easy and colloquial style in dealing with the less portentous matters of Canada's weekly history, and we do not admit the validity of the criticisms. We use a lot of expressions which we should not approve of if we were a teacher judging a school child's essay on the execution of Charles the First. But in any case we do not profess to be impeccable, and we submit to the rebuke of two correspondents who rightly disapproved of our talking about "more exotic races" in a recent radio column. The word exotic is certainly expanding its meaning fairly rapidly, but not so rapidly as that.

Readers of SN who do not also read United States periodicals will perhaps be interested to know that the flaunt-flout error is just as common there and was perpetrated by both *Life* and the *New York Times* in recent issues.

Pakistan to Remain

PAKISTAN has a worthy representative in Canada in the person of its High Commissioner, Mohammed Ali, who has been making eloquent speeches to the Canadian Clubs of Ontario. He makes out a good case for partition, but one whose effectiveness would have been lessened if Mahatma Gandhi had had more time in which to influence Hindu thinking and to mitigate the intensity of Hindu caste distinctions. It is these distinctions, or rather the idea which naturally

PAKISTAN *sticks with Commonwealth, says Mohammed Ali, able High Commissioner of Moslem nation.*

accompanies them, that non-Hindus are on a level only with the lowest or non-caste Hindus if not below them, that made it impossible for the Moslem one-fourth of the Indian population to trust itself in the hands of the Hindu majority. We do not think there is much validity to the theory that the situation could have been improved if the British had retained power in India a while longer. Mutual tolerance enforced by a superior authority does not produce mutual tolerance voluntarily exhibited by all the members of a sovereign nation.

Pakistan will remain in the Commonwealth, Mohammed Ali says, "so long as there is no exploitation of its people and it is free to exercise its own way of life". We are all in the Commonwealth on precisely those terms, so we may count on Pakistan as a permanent member.

Irish in Nova Scotia

DR. H. L. STEWART of Halifax who has lately been engaged in a very lively controversy in his home town because he does not admit the mystic dogma that all inhabitants of the island of Ireland ought to be under a single rule, has written a book, on "The Irish in Nova Scotia" which is subtitled "Annals of the Charitable Irish Society of Halifax" and appears to be published by that society. It has escaped the fate of his writings about Ireland and is indeed warmly approved by the very people who denounce the latter; but this is not strange, for Dr. Stewart's sympathies with the persecuted majority in Ireland in the fifty years from 1786 to 1836, the time when the great migrations to British North America (and the United States) took place, are fully and frankly expressed.

Perhaps two-thirds of the book deals with the conditions in Ireland which caused the migration, and Canadians who want a bird's eye view of the history of the island in that period and prefer to have it without a denunciation of England in every paragraph will find this a very satisfying piece of history. The other third is an account of some of the leading figures in the life of Halifax and Nova Scotia, men who had like Uniacke the necessary "Hibernian audacity to attack the docile subservience of others in the Nova Scotia of a century and a half ago". The leaders of the society, Dr. Stewart says, "were in the forefront of the fight against the Council long before Joseph Howe". Some of them engraved their names deeply on this history of the country, those of others were writ in water; but nobody can doubt the extent or the value of the contribution which they all made to the ultimate liberty and nationhood of Canada.

Flin Flon and "Peter"

JUST after the Flin Flon, Man., radio station had informed the Massey Commission of the violent objection of the Flin Flon population—it is a mining town—to highbrow programs on the radio, the CBC proceeded to put on the Britten opera "Peter Grimes" for two-and-a-half hours on two successive Wednesday nights. We do not know whether Flin Flon is on the Trans-Canada network, nor whether, if it is, its population can hear any other station; and we presume that there are a few places which can hear nothing but a Trans-Canada station and must therefore listen to "Peter Grimes" or some other fairly adult program on Wednesday evenings or listen to nothing at all. Our heart bleeds a little for them, but not much.

The essential point is that to that portion of the total radio audience to which "Peter Grimes" is interesting at all it is not only interesting but enormously important. It makes a serious difference to their lives.

It is not, we think, unreasonable that those who take their broadcasts seriously—when they get anything that can be taken seriously—should once a week have right of way on one channel for the kind of thing that they want. The vote of one such addict may reasonably, for a few hours, outweigh the votes of ten listeners who want jive or melodrama or low comedy—but who will not suffer seriously from missing their favorite fare for a few hours and in most cases can usually get it on another channel. Of course Flin Flon may not have been able to listen to "Peter Grimes" at all, or may have had an option of four or five dance bands and a soap opera. But even if Flin Flon had to listen to an opera that certainly is not saponaceous, we still consider its sufferings a small price to pay in order that musical listeners all over Canada might hear a stupendous performance of one of the great works of the age.

Canada and Mathematics

THE Canadian public in general may not be aware of the fact that Canada is rapidly attaining a very leading place in a pure science which has suddenly and within a generation leaped into great importance. We refer to the science of mathematics. The foundation of mathematics in Canada was laid many years ago by a few great Canadians, but it must be admitted that its great advances in the last few years have been largely due to the presence here of men whose free and far-ranging minds could no longer feel themselves at home in Europe. One of the latest comers among these is Dr. Hans Zassenhaus, formerly of Hamburg, where he studied under Emil Artin, now professor of mathematics at Princeton. Dr. Zassenhaus, who has been visiting professor at Glasgow University, becomes Peter Redpath professor at McGill.

Our mathematicians have now their own *Canadian Journal of Mathematics*, the third number of which is adorned by an article jointly signed by Albert Einstein and Toronto's own Professor Leopold Infeld on "The Motion of Particles in General Relativity Theory". We are advised, and are perfectly prepared to believe without in the slightest degree understanding it (there are, thank goodness, some things that even an editor need not claim to understand), that this paper represents an important pushing forward of the area of human knowledge so recently opened to exploration by the Relativity Theory.

Nothing could be more international than the thinking represented in this quarterly, to which contributions are made by Irishmen, Indians, Germans, Americans, Canadians, and for aught we know Russians unless they have a Marxian mathematics of their own. The quarterly is published by Macmillans, and the frontispiece in this issue is the beautiful portrait study of Einstein by Karsh of Ottawa.

An Old Fogey Looks at Hallowe'en

("Hallowe'en . . . long consecrated to harmless fireside revelries, with ceremonies for divining a future sweetheart."—*Standard American Encyclopedia.*)

TIME was we spent our Hallowe'en, my dears,
In harmless revels by the embers' glow;
But now it's not the way it was some years Ago.

We'd celebrate by rashly staying up
Till ten o'clock, exchanging jeux d'esprit
And finding future sweethearts in our cup Of tea.

Today's the era of the young Yahoo:
They roam the streets, a rabble and a rout,
They bang the doors and they insist that you Shell out.

Ah, we enjoyed those Hallowe'ens agone,
And never thought of damage or of harm;
We never pushed whole buildings over, on The farm . . .

It looks as if our neighbor's out of town;
He's left his ashcans out. How indiscreet!
I think I'll slip outside and roll them down The street!

J. E. P.

passing show

A LETTER to the *Peterborough Examiner* says: "None of the Baptist churches of Peterborough and district has any connection whatsoever with the Rev. Dr. T. T. Shields, or with the Rev. Thomas Guthrie of Guelph". That of course is all very nice, but the Rev. T. T. Shields says he has no connection with the Rev. Thomas (Honey) Guthrie, and vice versa, and we must say that we are a bit confused about the whole thing, and are seriously thinking of forming a Connexion of Disconnected Baptists.

A country has to have a good Red purge before it can become a good Red perch.

Short Poem on the Brevity of Married Life in Hollywood

Isn't Shirley
Beginning early?

Mr. Aneurin Bevan says he is a miner, but his opponents say that he hasn't been a miner since he was a minor. He is a trade union official.

Luxury is purely relative, says Zelda Popkin. But surely relatives are not luxuries.

Nearly half of Canada's households, laments the Montreal *Gazette*, depend on

wood or coal stoves for cooking. Yes, and don't have to worry about electricity shortages.

Toughest pun of the week award goes to Wilf Bennett, *Vancouver Province* columnist, who says the Yugoslavians are Titotalers.

Funny thing about Canasta; in Mexico it is prohibited, and in Canada it's almost compulsory.

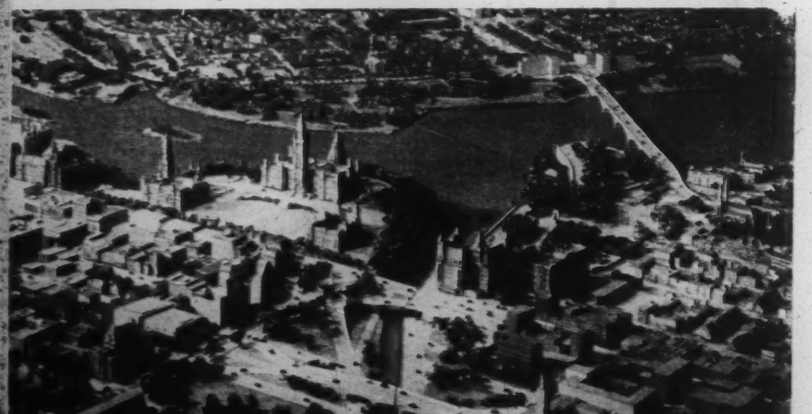
Half the population of the United States has changed its location since 1940, and 12½ millions have moved from one state to another, and all of their own free will. That's something that a Communist government would stop pretty quick.

The Marshall Plan turns out to be a very Partial Plan.

Lucy says that she likes the Quebec idea of keeping children out of the movies, if only they would go a bit further and make movies fit for grown-up people.

—National Film Board

UNIVERSITY *of Manitoba students of architecture work on model five-family houses. Western provinces are planning-conscious, have citizen cooperation but in the Eastern provinces the subject seems to remain in the classroom.*



—National Film Board

PLANNERS' *showpiece is the National Capital Plan for reconstructing Ottawa, drawn up by the French designer Jacques Greber. It calls for 900 square miles of Federal area with parkways, new government buildings, housing developments.*

TOWN PLANNING FOR CANADIANS STILL ON PAPER

by Hugh Newton

EARLY IN OCTOBER, in Winnipeg's Fort Garry Hotel, 200 or so town planners from various parts of Canada, plus a sprinkling of distinguished guests and observers from the United States, sat down for the biennial National Citizens' Planning Conference. Their purpose was to examine and dissect planning progress in Canada. They found little to comfort them.

R. E. G. Davis, president of the Community Planning Association of Canada, which sponsors the planning conferences, unhappily reported that "of 10 billion dollars worth of post-war construction in Canada, less than 10 per cent is in projects laid out in accordance with reasonable standards of modern community planning."

Leonard Marsh, now on the faculty of the University of British Columbia and at one time Research Director of the Canadian Reconstruction Committee (which produced the Curtis Report on Housing), stated that the 300,000 houses built in Canada since the end of the war were to all intents and purposes "an economic waste . . . . and put planning back ten years." They set up, he felt, "almost insuperable problems for the future."

CPAC's chosen task has been to bring planning to the people and to legislators. It is also a clearing house of planning information. CPAC's membership includes architects, professional planners, civic officials, engineers and just plain people, and its program of education and propagandization is carried out through the distribution of motion pictures, film strips, booklets, reprints and regular bulletins.

The subject, moreover, is not new in Canada. Each of the ten provinces has some sort of planning legislation on its books and most of it has been there for twenty or thirty years. The trouble is that this country has been riding the crest of a boom and the pressure upon existing accommodation, domestic, commercial and industrial, has been enormous. Enough houses have been built in Canada to stretch on fifty-foot lots from Saint John, N.B., to Vancouver. As one authority recently put it, for all the planning that has gone into their grouping, they might as well have been.

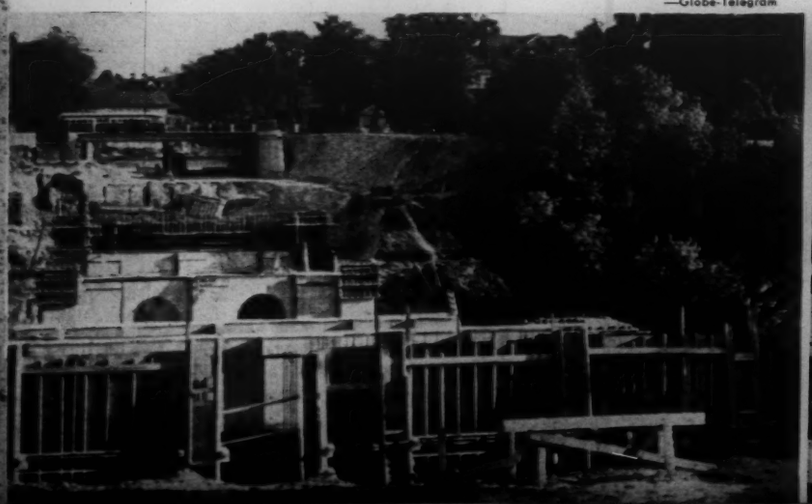
The older cities, rotting at the core with cancerous slums and depressed commercial areas, have been thrusting their suburban tentacles out into the countryside in all directions. Some of the newer cities have been growing so fast that the local governments have been more concerned with regulating trailer camps than with the shape of permanent subdivisions.

Operation Ottawa

Meanwhile, the Capital Planning Committee, under the direction of the distinguished French planner, M. Jacques Greber, has been busy redesigning Ottawa. The Ottawa machinery is rather cumbersome — the Capital Committee being purely advisory to the Federal District Commission, which in turn is answerable to the Government.

NEGLECT *of planning has led to staggering traffic problems in Toronto (rt.). Rebuilding of route from downtown to northeast suburbs costs $2 million a mile.*

—Globe-Telegram



—Globe-Telegram

—Aluminum Co. of Can.

RISING COMPANY *towns are showing the benefit of good planning. This residential street in Arvida, Que. was built by the Aluminum Co. of Canada.*

—F. J. Kucera, Winnipeg

WINNIPEG *has successfully attacked a typical Canadian-city problem: lack of public playgrounds. The solution elsewhere lies in good practical planning.*

Ottawa tomorrow, as seen by M. Greber and his associates, will stretch over an area of 900 square miles, and will absorb the surrounding communities on both the Ontario and Quebec sides of the river into a single Capital district. More than 10,000 acres of parks will be provided; railroads will be relocated; industries are to be moved; the area will be laced with magnificent parkways and boulevards; tens of millions of dollars worth of new public buildings will be erected, along with planned housing developments. Even Confederation Square is going to be straightened out, which alone is worth the effort. All of this will take fifty years.

Expected to take less time are the majority of improvement projects foreseen for Canadian urban centres. In Newfoundland we find that planning (on paper) isn't new. A St. John's Municipal Act of 1921 authorized the appointment of a six-man planning commission for the city. Public housing projects in satellite communities have been commenced, along with shopping centres and other amenities. A sharp acceleration of planned industrial and commercial development is expected as a result of confederation with Canada.

In the Maritimes planning is gaining impetus. Halifax and Saint John have produced city plans. Charlottetown has its planning commission. The New Brunswick Legislature recently amended the 1936 Town Planning Act to

—Harold K. White, Winnipeg

CITIES *with 400,000 population or less could alleviate traffic problem by replacing street railways with electric buses, as Winnipeg is doing. This would also improve appearance by eliminating ugly tracks, much overhead wire.*

—National Film Board

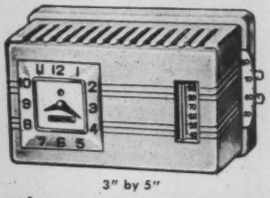
VANCOUVER *has had an active planning board since 1926 and town planning is a hobby for many of its citizens. Frequent planning exhibitions are composed of models and ideas worked out privately as was this one here.*

REGENT PARK *subsidized development in Toronto (right) will relieve conditions such as "Cabbagetown" (left) where dwellings have been condemned for years.*

—Globe-Telegram

—Globe-Telegram

Saves fuel while you Sleep



3" by 5"

. . . the

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Honeywell

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company Limited
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Brookdale-Kingsway Nurseries
BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO

TOWN PLANNING

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

provide for the orderly growth of fringe developments.

In Quebec Province there is no town planning legislation per se, but the various municipalities, under the terms of other laws affecting health, streets, public services, building by-laws, expropriation and so on, have enough vested authority to carry on active planning. It is said that Montreal's planners, for example, have arbitrary powers far exceeding those of a parallel body in any other Canadian city.

In Montreal active planning goes back more than two decades and since 1941 the City has had a full-time Planning Department. The Department is on equal footing with any other civic branch and occupies several rooms in the Hotel de Ville. The Planning Department has control over thoroughfares, parking, traffic regulations, transportation, zoning, housing, parks and playgrounds and works side by side with the Public Works Department, which is more than can be said for many other Canadian cities.

Toronto, as anyone in Canada knows, has the tallest buildings, the biggest hotel, the busiest stock exchange and the best professional hockey team. It is rich, cultured and influential. But it also has the most chaotic traffic conditions imaginable, a polluted waterfront, wretched parks, some of the most monotonous residential suburbs in Canada.

Over the past forty years a couple of bookshelves of master and subsidiary plans have been drawn up.

Brave New Blueprints

Toronto, like Stephen Leacock's horseman, has gone riding off in all directions in planning. The city, particularly since the end of the war, has put into motion some very expensive projects. The Toronto Transportation Commission's 54 million-dollar Rapid Transit System plan was passed by the voters with scarcely a murmur. Additional millions were put up for highways and for an elegant civic square. The taxpayers have committed themselves to a 13 million-dollar public-housing project, Regent Park, the first of its kind in Canada. There is, accordingly, plenty of evidence that the inhabitants of Toronto are in favor of planning, even if it means spending a good deal of their own money.

The latest Toronto plan, presented in September of this year, calls for the spending of 179 million dollars for superhighways, new jails, improved bathing beaches, slum clearance, public buildings and so on. It even arranges for the construction of four bait-casting pools and a $10,000 addition to the police teletype system. It is planning down to the last nut, bolt and blade of grass. It is apparently a small point to the Planning Board that it overlooks the Transportation Commission, which carries a million passengers a day, the Board of Education, which has a bigger annual budget than some of the Central American countries, and Toronto's twelve suburbs, where more than 300,000 people live. The planned superhighways fall off into a void, like navigation lines on a Fourteenth Century map of the world.

—Gordon Jarrett

SIDEWALK SUPERINTENDENTS *of Toronto's subway construction include these interested mannequins in the T. Eaton Co.'s Yonge Street window displays.*

Toronto is not alone in its attitude of isolation, however. According to a senior official of the Ontario Department of Planning, Hamilton, London and Windsor "could overhaul their thinking, too." Kitchener, Kingston and Fort William, for example, have had consolidated zoning by-laws for some years.

Ontario is the only Province with a separate Minister of Planning, an office established under the Planning Act of 1946. There are 102 Planning Boards in the Province, administering in varying degrees, the plans of 141 municipalities.

The Example of the West

The cities of Winnipeg and Vancouver offer an interesting clinical comparison to Toronto. Their problems, of course, are not as great, but they have approached them much more realistically.

In 1943 Winnipeg and its eleven principal suburbs met to consider metropolitan planning. This was putting the horse before the cart, the way it should be. A Metropolitan Planning Committee was set up. Then the city itself proceeded to set up its own Planning Commission. The two bodies are coordinated by way of a Joint Executive Commission. In 1944 the services of an internationally known town-planning consultant, Earl O. Mills, were engaged, and Eric Thrift, an able young Canadian architect with town planning experience, was hired as Planning Director and given a full-time working staff.

Separate advisory planning committees, made up of experts in their own fields, have studied and produced detailed reports on such subjects as land use, zoning, transportation, railways, airports, streets, residential areas and housing, civic appearance and so on. Construction priorities have been arranged for the city and the suburbs. Winnipeg recently enacted a modern consolidated zoning by-law.

Toronto, by contrast, has no full-time planning staff, no continuing professional consultant, no public relations program, little zoning law.

Vancouver, like the rest of British Columbia, is intensely planning-conscious. It has been planning actively since 1926, when the city hired Harland Bartholomew and Associates, town planning consultants like the Earl O. Mills organization, from St. Louis. Resident engineer in charge of planning since that date has been J. Alex Walker, to whom much of the credit for the city's down-to-earth progress must go. Vancouver has carried on regular five-year traffic studies since 1927 and like Winnipeg has made precise studies of the local problems.

In the control of new residential developments we are far behind England and the Scandinavian countries. Much urban European development makes us look like a nation of cave dwellers.

The smaller countries, of course, do not have the enormous difficulties of geography. But essentially, our approach is halting, unsure, unbalanced. In other countries, including the United States, the Federal Government has actively assisted in planning and rehabilitation. Here, if Ottawa doesn't help we cry Neglect and if it does we start thumbing through the BNA Act for the provisions on Provincial rights.

It is the growing fiscal balance between the various levels of government, municipal, provincial and federal, which is making urban redevelopment more difficult with each passing year. Canadian cities must provide, from taxes on real estate almost entirely, funds for education, fire and police protection, health and welfare services, sewage disposal, emergency shelter and traffic control, just to name a few of the burdens. They are expected to perform miracles in public housing and push through superhighways so people can get out of the city to their suburban homes.

Planning itself has a long way to go. But until Canada's municipal governments can be expected to undertake any long-range program of improvements with any confidence of staying out of bankruptcy, there will have to be a new deal, and a fair deal, on the division of public revenues.

The Arctic Circle's in Ottawa

Low Temperature Laboratory At the NRC, Ottawa, Opens New Arctic Horizons

by Paul Gardner

THREE of our aircraft were missing, and their occupants never found alive. They had been carrying on de-icing experiments in dangerous weather.

A navigator lost his life when the astrodome of his plane blew out.

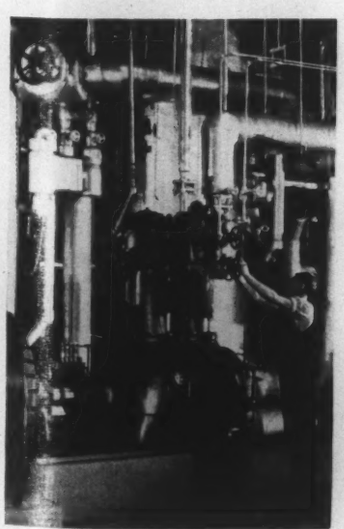
Such hazards aren't necessary any longer, because the National Research Council of Canada has virtually transported a section of the Arctic to Ottawa. In its new Low Temperature Laboratory, with one huge and two large cold chambers, scientists can do experiments which formerly had to take place in the far cold north.

How fast and how well we develop the northern stretches of our continent depends upon how swift and effective are our discoveries of solutions to the problem: How do men, materials and equipment behave at very low temperatures and under controlled conditions?

Previously we'd been finding out the hard, slow, wasteful way—through experiments carried on in the field, farther and farther north. These experiments were bedeviled by transportation difficulties and weather changes. Now at least seventy-five per cent of them can be made in NRC's new cold chambers, far faster and cheaper because of being near the source of supply, access to other laboratories, and ability to control conditions at will.

In these icy vaults—whose refrigeration plant could cool a dozen Madison Square Gardens—it's possible to reproduce any desired combination of temperature, wind and "chill factor" throughout the year, and to keep those conditions steady as long as required. It is now quite easy to arrange, repair and change experimental set-ups.

Of course, it's still necessary to make the *final* tests of equipment up north under actual conditions, but scientists and the cold chambers can solve most of the problems ahead of time. This leaves the field free for final proving, with most if not all the wrinkles already ironed out.



—National Film Board

EIGHTY *above to eighty below.*

Besides perfecting de-icing techniques, these are some of the important experiments that can be carried on in the Low Temperature Laboratory: testing aircraft engines in actual operation at far-below-zero temperatures; maintaining storage-battery performance at very low temperatures; finding how well field artillery would work in an Arctic campaign; planning cold-proof heating systems; preventing plastic canopies from shattering when cold; and rain making.

The lab, a branch of NRC's mechanical engineering division, is headed by 32-year-old John L. Orr, a burly fellow who won the OBE for wartime research in aircraft icing. With another N R C researcher he also invented electrically-heated rubber "shoes" for aircraft propellers, to keep them from icing.

The Deep Freeze

The giant cold chamber is fifty feet long, fifteen wide and fifteen high; the others are each ten by ten by eight. Each can hit a low temperature of eighty degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, with a full load in their bellies. They can hold it there indefinitely, even in mid-July.

Either of the small rooms can drop from plus eighty to minus eighty in fifteen minutes when empty (it takes sixteen hours for the big one to make that drop when full), and can bounce right back with equal speed, through the hot-ammonia defrosting system.

Besides the normal circulation of air through the blowers, special fans create gales up to forty miles an hour, giving any desired "chill factor." The temperature rises, of course, as the heat load increases, but the chambers can be kept down to minus eighty while a 150-horsepower internal-combustion engine is running inside. Into it they can drive a thirty-ton tank, a truck and a universal carrier, then run motors, tracks, wheels and everything else, to learn what the cold does to the way they operate.

The chambers aren't all-metal. They have a wooden frame with ferro-therm insulation—thirteen steel panels with a lead-tin alloy protective coating, spaced about half-an-inch apart. That has the effect of "air gap" insulation, with the bright metal surfaces providing radiation insulation as well. This has the same effect as double the thickness of cork, and its heat capacity is only 1/16 — very low — which helps pull down the temperature fast. It forms its own vapor barrier, and it's moisture-proof — as most mass-type insulation isn't.

You can watch what's going on inside through the windows around the chambers. They're built like the walls and are just as proof against moisture. They're made of several layers of glass with air spaces between. The Tic Toc night club in Montreal has a window like them, behind which the chef broils steaks while the diners watch. But in this case the air had to be thoroughly dried before sealing, to keep frost from gathering.

—Capital Press

JOHN ORR: *weather maker.*

There are plenty of inlets for wiring, and plenty of removable hatches to let in fresh air and let out stale. And they have even devised a way to get in and out of the cold chambers while tests are going on, without letting in a lot of warm moist air. This is done by means of "air locks" kept at a temperature halfway between the chamber and the room outside.

Less Risk

Away back in BCC (Before Cold Chambers) any new development in de-icing technique had to be tested in actual flight, under risky, natural icing conditions. In carrying out such tests three planes were lost. It was also very slow. Now the tests are made in a low-temperature icing tunnel, under controlled conditions.

The cold rooms are so large and the equipment so versatile that almost any sort of cold-weather test that might conceivably be required can be made in them; for instance, cold-weather starting and running of internal-combustion engines.

Here they try out heating systems for vehicles, homes and shelters of all kinds, to see how well they resist the cold. For instance, one section of a large commercial air transport is being given heating and ventilating tests in the large cold chamber. Thus the makers can plan the layout of the system before construction, and without the extravagant cost of flight tests. A large military transport is shortly to be proof-tested to see how its oil-dilution system stands up in cold "weather."

They can mount the entire fuselage of an airplane in the big freeze room, to try and solve the problem of keeping the wire cables operating its control service from going slack while flying high and icy cold.

Artificially inducing precipitation from natural clouds—rain-making to you and me—can be extensively experimented with in these chambers.

On the fundamental side of research, heat transfer problems involving tests of insulation materials and types of building construction will be investigated here. The facilities are, in short, being utilized to the maximum in solving problems of continental interest, both civilian and military.

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Canada's 'One World' Classroom

Canada's Little-Known Effort
In International Amity,
Student Seminar in Holland

by Albert A. Shea

THIS SUMMER forty-seven Canadian university students set foot on the continent of Europe and met the people of the world and their problems face to face.

This hand-picked group from more than a dozen universities was a cross-section of Canadian student life. Every province was represented, except Newfoundland. There were a dozen girls. In the chorus of conversation, the voices of French-speaking Canada were clearly heard. There were students of economics, of psychology, of law; there were others headed for careers in medicine, in the church, in agriculture. There were first generation Canadians, and sixth generation Canadians. Together they formed a worthy symbol of Canada at the Second International Seminar to be held in Europe by the ISS—the International Student Service of Canada.

They met seventy-three students from almost every western European country, and from Indonesia, Australia and Dutch Guiana. They talked with them, studied together, debated, played ping-pong, cycled along Holland's tree-lined roads. Without restraint, they discussed past, present and future.

Met German Students

They talked with Horst; tall, blonde Horst who with his aquiline features and athletic body looks as if he had just stepped out of a Hitler Youth poster. "Yes," Horst said, "It's true that I was a leader in the Nazi youth. When the war came I was seventeen. I joined the Luftwaffe. I was a fighter pilot on the Eastern front. Then, towards the end, we were short of planes. I was transferred to the army as a foot soldier."

Horst spoke earnestly of the future; of his desire for a truly democratic Germany. He argued for German membership in a European federation, realistically pointing out that Europe would have less to fear from a Germany that was a close member of the family.

If Canadian students were impressed with the expression of democratic aspirations by the German students, and with the terrible destruction which they saw with their own eyes on visits to Germany, they also had cause for second thoughts. For the students of Holland, France, Norway and Denmark were there to remind us of what the Germans had done to their homelands and their families.

The students from Canada had a chance to see and hear a good deal of evidence, not only on the question of Germany, but on many other vexed problems. They wrestled, not only with practical problems, but with philosophical questions as well. They were flexing the mental muscles of thought and judgment, in preparation for their roles as responsible world citizens.

The deep experience of this summer began when the Canadian party of students and professors boarded the Dutch ship *Volendam* at Quebec City. They found themselves in the midst of 1,400 American students also headed for Europe. Of these some were going as volunteers to the student work camps which are helping to rebuild Europe. Others were going simply as camera-toting tourists.

Two hours after landing at Rotterdam we arrived in buses at Castle Bouvigne, Breda. This was our campus, composed of the buildings, lawns, gardens and woods surrounding the tiny, picturesque 12th century Dutch castle.

From arrival to departure, Canadian Ambassador Pierre Dupuy was a close friend and supporter of the seminar. He secured the site; invited distinguished speakers including André Siegfried of France and D. W. Brogan of Britain; arranged for a concert by the Hague String Quartet; and entertained us all at his residence at The Hague.

The seminar quickly got down to work, with lectures in the morning, luncheon followed by ping-pong, a game of international appeal; and group discussions in the afternoon, under the chairmanship of staff members. Some of the groups met indoors, others in the orchard or on the pleasant lawns of Castle Bouvigne.

The discussions ranged widely. As the local newspaper said: "they discuss everything, and more". The central theme of the seminar was "Liberty and Order". The problem of reconciling these two in the mid-20th century involves the whole range of man's knowledge.

CASTLE BOUVIGNE *at Breda, Holland, was home of the 1949 seminar.*

The eternal problems of philosophy, religion and politics were discussed, as well as such reflections of them as are to be found in the Marshall Plan, freedom of speech, modern art, socialism, the United Nations, birth control. We learned much from the information and arguments which were produced, and equally from the manner in which students from different countries, with varied religious and political backgrounds, approached the questions.

Let me tell about a few of them. Hildegarde Peters is a German art student, gypsy-spirited, unhappy with the world's immorality but in love with the beauties of nature and man which persist in spite of it. She spent an entire afternoon in the famous Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam gazing only at Rembrandt's "Night Watch".

Clara de Jong is a theological student from Haarlem, Holland. She came to the seminar determined to exchange no words with the German students. Clara is half-Jewish, and her family had suffered bitterly under the Nazi occupation. We met her father, a distinguished music critic and concert pianist, for at the age of 80 he travelled from Haarlem to Breda to play for us.

But when Clara actually met the German girls, their honesty and simplicity and her own warm good nature broke through the barriers of race hatred and suffering. When the seminar adjourned a German girl went home with Clara to spend a few days as a guest of the de Jong family.

Lo Siang Hien is an Indonesian of Chinese ancestry. He took a strongly republican line in a debate we had on the thorny question of Indonesia, including speeches from a Dutch and an Indonesian editor. One day, when Marijke Van Der Ham, hard-working member of the Dutch staff, was ill, it was soft-spoken Lo Siang Hien who gathered guilders to buy flowers and candy for her.

Canadians From All Over

Canada's youthful ambassadors gave in full measure. Ruth Comfort of Toronto put aside her shyness to tell her seminar group about the development of the arts in Canada. She spoke with knowledge, and with the deep conviction that the arts in Canada do have a future. Art in Canada . . . to many of her listeners from a dozen lands, Canada had meant only wheat and snow, gold and cold.

John Ballon of Montreal led the medical students in a comparative survey of medical training and practice in their several countries. Harry Jones from Saskatoon, a veteran of the air force transport command, organized a "Gallup poll" on the views of the students over a wide range of topics.

Two energetic Canadians, Jerry Macdonald and Harold Buchwald organized a daily newspaper, *The Bouvigne Star*. On a single sheet of paper, mimeographed front and back, it featured world news, editorials, local news, travel tips, poetry, jokes and cartoons.

Breda was by no means all work and no play. The local tennis clubs placed their courts at our disposal. We were invited to dances held at the local military academy. Saara Lilja of Helsinki played the piano beautifully; she was one of several talented members of the group who performed for our common enjoyment. There

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38

—Van Rhijn

SEMINAR STAFF *included Professors J. W. G. Macdonald (Ont. Coll. of Art), A. R. M. Lower (Queen's), L. E. Lynch (U of T), J. S. Corry and Dean V. Douglas (Queen's), A. Brady (U of T), the author (Manitoba), Marcus Long and Vincent Bladen (U of T), with helpful Canadian Ambassador Dupuy (right front).*

SATURDAY NIGHT Portfolio

world affairs

EMBATTLED U.N.

THE CORNERSTONE for the United Nations' new headquarters building in New York was laid early this week, just at a moment when some doubt was being raised about the loosening of one of the cornerstones of the world organization — the membership of the Soviet Union.

There is no doubt that the candidacy of Yugoslavia for the seat on the Security Council which the USSR had intended to bestow on its obedient satellite government of Czechoslovakia infuriated the Soviet leaders. Vyshinsky campaigned intensively against it, remaining at the UN after the other major foreign ministers had departed.

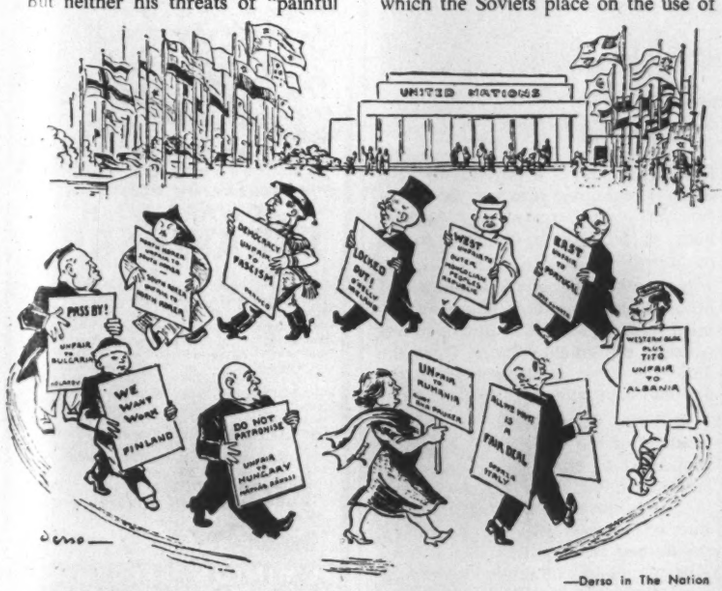
He invited many of the delegates out, one by one, to the villa which the Soviet delegation maintains on Long Island to persuade or cajole them. He infringed the rules of the Assembly to make violent speeches in favor of his nominee Czechoslovakia (nominating speeches are forbidden by UN rules), until President Romulo publicly instructed the interpreters to stop when he banged his gavel.

But neither his threats of "painful consequences" to the UN nor his pleading of the rights of the Eastern European nations under the "gentleman's agreement" of 1946 prevailed. To the latter the Americans replied that Yugoslavia was in Eastern Europe, she was Slavic and she had a Communist government which merely happened to refuse to be dominated by Moscow. The threats of the Soviet delegate probably decided the issue in favor of Yugoslavia, 39-19.

The question being asked ever since in the corridors of Lake Success is: what will the USSR do about it? Vyshinsky had declared in a press conference two days before that the Soviet Union would consider the election of Yugoslavia "illegal;" and after the election he shouted angrily from the rostrum that "the Soviet Union declares with full determination that Yugoslavia shall not, cannot and will not be considered as a representative of the Eastern European countries."

Will the Soviets use this pretext to withdraw from the United Nations? As Vyshinsky also said last week, "The Soviet Union never tells in advance what it is going to do." The value which the Soviets place on the use of the UN rostrum for their propaganda against the Western powers, and the use of the corridors of this unique meeting-place of the nations of the world for making deals of their own and watching what the others are up to, is not under-rated.

At just what point the Kremlin will find the apparent advantages of leaving the UN greater than the advantages of staying it is impossible to say. Policy-makers in Moscow will now be mulling over the Yugoslav victory and their defeat. The further action which they plan to take against Tito in Europe may determine their decision on the UN.



—Derso in The Nation

WILL SOVIETS *join these ranks outside the United Nations?*

JOINT DEFENCE

AS AIR SHOWS GO, "Operation Metropolis" wasn't a very big one. Yet it proved two important points: Canadian and U.S. air force units can work together; and the Island of Manhattan, North America's most concentrated target, can be successfully defended against enemy bombers.

The operation, held last Saturday, was the first cooperative effort between the RCAF Reserve and its American counterpart, the Air National Guard. Headquarters of the "show" was White Plains, N.Y., and top-ranking officers from both nations watched from a well-guarded control room as radar units picked up bombers on their screens, as the planes were identified as those of the enemy, and as fighters took to the air and intercepted, presumably with murderous effect.

Three Canadian units were on hand to help defend the target: the No. 1 Radar and Communications Unit, led by Wing Commander K. R. Patrick; the 401st Fighter Squadron, commanded by Wing Commander J. W. Reid, and the 438th Fighter Squadron led by Wing Commander Claude Hebert. All came from Montreal and both fighter groups were jet-equipped.

Realism was added to the operation when nine jet *Vampires* were forced to land in Albany owing to bad weather. The special fuel needed for them had been shipped to Mitchell Field in Long Island.

The officers knew, however, that ordinary gasoline, mixed with a certain percentage of lubrication oil, can be used instead and, with hurriedly obtained consent from Ottawa, they thus refuelled and continued their flight as soon as the low ceiling lifted.

Air Marshal W. A. Curtis, Chief of Air Staff, RCAF, and Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, head of the Continental Air Command of the U.S. Air Force, watched the operation, during which one of the Canadian fighter squadrons managed to intercept less than two minutes after radar had spotted the enemy bombers.

With an eye on U.S. "brass" and newsmen, Air Marshal Curtis resounded a plea made in Troy, N.Y., two weeks ago by Prime Minister St. Laurent. He said that Canada is breaking away from the traditional policy of buying arms in Britain. For her to buy more from the U.S. would, however, require the U.S. to buy in Canada.

Under existing U.S. laws this is impossible, but already some American leaders are urging repeal of the "Buy American" law.

55 PER CENT KING

ONE OF THE MAIN issues in last summer's Belgian election was the return of King Leopold, exiled in Switzerland since the war by a special act of parliament which blocked his return but did not demand his abdication. Spaak's Socialists came out flatly against the King's return, and lost control of the government to the Catholic Party, which has persistently championed it.

The Catholic Party is committed to a national referendum on the subject, and Premier Eyskens has been to see King Leopold about the critical question of just how large a vote he would consider as a popular mandate for his return. The figure has been fixed at fifty-five per cent. If he receives less he will abdicate in favor of his son, Beaudoin.

REARGUARD ACTION?

ONE OF THE MOST astute observers of Soviet policy, Edward Crankshaw, contributes a minority opinion to the welter of discussion about what Stalin intends to do against Tito, or to exploit his position in Germany and Austria. Writing to the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT from Vienna, he suggests that Stalin is preparing to retreat from Central Europe, behind the frontiers of the USSR.

VOTE-GETTER: *Austrian People's Party used this poster "Mindszenty today—tomorrow it may be you" in recent election. Last time they used the ingenuous slogan: "All who love the Red Army, vote Communist!"*

Crankshaw finds the "People's Democracies" reaching their first climacteric with the Czech purge, reports of a cabinet split in Prague and the arrest of persons close to President Gottwald, Premier Zapotocky and Foreign Minister Clementis. He sees the leading Communists in the satellites hardly less confused by the pace and complication of events than the spectators peering through the Iron Curtain.

It is true, he says, that the popular school of thought still looks for a final Soviet campaign to finish Tito, by Russian invasion, satellite invasion or a Soviet-inspired insurrection within Yugoslavia. These people cannot imagine how the Kremlin, having gone so far in its denunciation of Tito, can possibly give up now without irreparably losing face. They forget that the Kremlin does not depend on face but on brute force, driving a huge and elaborate machine equipped with reverse. The Kremlin cared little for face when it signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, or, years before, when it threw over the German Communists.

The other school of thought, supported by information from reliable

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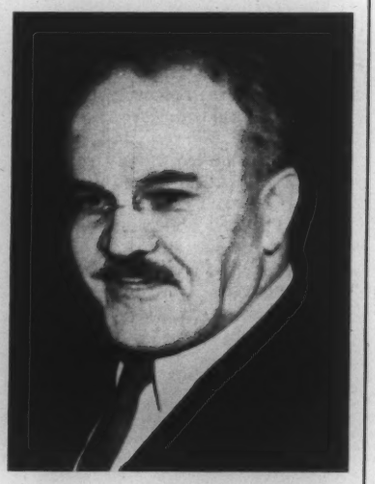
underground sources, is the precise opposite of this. Put crudely, it sees Russia not advancing to crush Tito, not tightening her physical hold over the satellites, but engaged in a calculated and deliberate rearguard action to cover a retreat to a metaphorical Hindenburg Line.

It sees Austria and Germany as already written off, Yugoslavia at least in the process of being written off (the technique being to force Tito openly and unambiguously into the arms of the West so that Stalin can turn round and declare that there was never any question of the Yugoslav Government's being Communist), and Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Poland being left to stand on their own feet.

This is not a new idea. It has been nourished for many months past by those most acutely aware of Soviet internal difficulties, of the open flanks left by Russia's failure to penetrate to the Mediterranean, of her incapacity to risk a major war to make good this failure, of the steady impoverishment of the satellite States, above all of Czechoslovakia. The changes in the Soviet Government early this year involving the rustication of M. Molotov were the first warning of a radical change of Kremlin policy.

The Rajk affair and the new Czech purges appear as a final effort on the part of the dyed-in-the-wool Moscow Communists in these countries to consolidate their own power while the



MOLOTOV: *his rustication indicated a change in Soviet policy in Europe.*

Kremlin is still in a position to help them—before, that is to say, the Soviet evacuation of Germany and Austria, both of which are believed to be imminent.

No doubt such an evacuation would be in quieter times a great encouragement to every sort of resistance movement in the satellite States, from the anti-Communist underground to the national Communist leaders.

With the Soviet Army behind the frontiers of the USSR, they would be stimulated to emulate Tito and seek closer economic links with the West—in Czechoslovakia, at least, a condition of survival for any regime. It should not be forgotten that Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia were all tempted by the Marshall Plan.

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from the editor's chair

Want to Write a Play?

NOW that every fourth Canadian is writing a play and every third Canadian is acting in one, there should be a good demand for a textbook by a Canadian on how to write plays. "The Psychology of Playwriting" by John Hoare (Canadian agent Burton's Bookstore, St. Catharine St., Montreal, $3.75) is by a former director of the Montreal Repertory Theatre, an Englishman who began his Canadian career by bringing to Canada the Manchester Players, the first Little Theatre group to be seen here, away back in 1912.

The author's thesis is that a play does not exist until it is reaching an audience. Before that it is merely the potentialities of a play. The great obstacle to success in playwriting is the difficulty of gaining experience of the actual creation of the play, in performance. Mr. Hoare has been fortunate in having a lot of that experience, and he places his knowledge at the disposal of the reader in a way that cannot but be helpful. This book may well cut down by one or more the number of failures that an author is bound to write before his first success.

NO CANADIAN is likely to be impelled to write Existentialist plays like those of Jean-Paul Sartre, whose "Three Plays" (McClelland & Stewart, $3.50) has just appeared in English. Sartre's plays are much better than his philosophy, which amounts practically to a denial of all absolute moral values, and which might not have got very far even in a disaster-ridden country like France but for the cleverness with which he embodies it. In each of these plays there is a situation of unrelieved horror, which is made barely tolerable to the audience by the fact that both the victims and the perpetrators seem to be acting without any clear volition. There is no choice between right and wrong; the choice is only between being and not being consistent with one's previous actions — "being oneself." As an impelling moral principle this seems to lack grandeur, but Sartre gets some highly moving theatrical effects.

MILES from this sort of thing is Christopher Fry, an English playwright who is not likely to be introduced to this continent for a while because his chief virtue is a brilliant verbal wit and an inexhaustible fount of expressive poetical figures —things which are not highly regarded by American audiences. He resembles Ben Jonson more than he does any intervening dramatist, though he has been influenced by T. S. Eliot. The Oxford University Press now gives us his "The Lady's Not for Burning" ($1.50), and it did last year his Canterbury play, "Thor, With Angels." It must take an extremely discerning audience to grasp the close-packed significances of these amazing dialogues at a first hearing, but they are highly readable, and are probably effective in performance after one has read them.

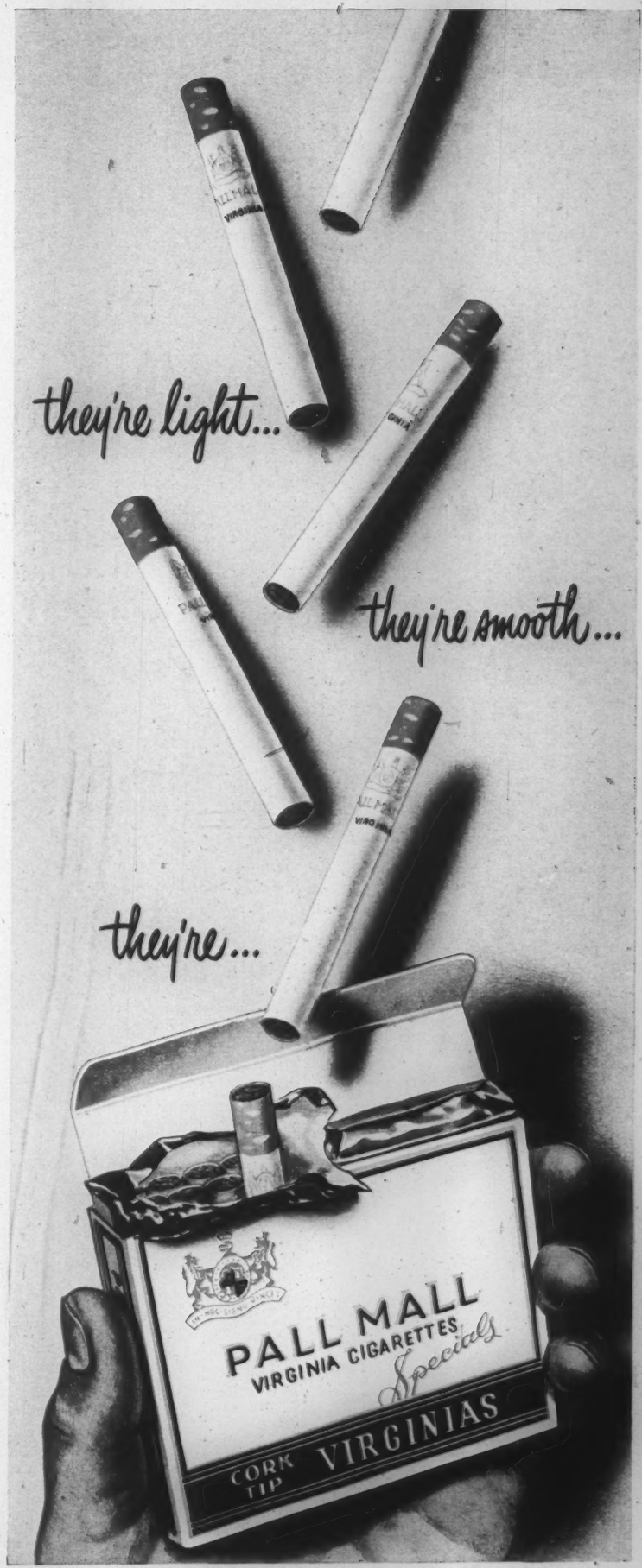
THERE are few contemporary critics whom we would more willingly let loose on the Bard of Avon than Ivor Brown, whose "Shakespeare" (Collins, $3.50) is largely an essay on the essentially Shakespearean art of causing wonder by the dextrous use of words. Mr. Brown is the best judge of wonder-working words (in English) now living, and has done half-a-dozen books on it; he obviously could not have kept off Shakespeare much longer. He gives us the Elizabethan theatre in all its violence, its brutality, its exquisite and triumphant poetry. "This is a lover's book," he says, and every chapter justifies the statement.

I like his observations on smut. "I am sure that our, or rather the Victorian, attitude to physical jesting about sex, the attitude typified by Bridges and Shaw, would have bewildered the Elizabethans. Did they think in terms of 'smut and dirt?' To pun cleverly was for them a matter of practice and a cause of approbation. To be frank about the flesh was normal too."

ERNEST REYNOLDS has done a survey of the theatre in England since 1900 under the title "Modern English Drama" (Clarke Irwin, $2.75). It is much more than a university textbook, but Dr. Reynolds is a little too close to his subject-matter to see it quite as an integrated whole. The real meaning of the fifty years is to be found in the steady movement away from the exploitation of star actors and scenery and stage effects, towards concentration on the proper subject of drama, namely the impact of human characters on one another.

Macmillans are issuing some charming little books on the better known ballets — a new field for pocket books. Each 60-cent booklet has the plot and the history of two such works, told by Marion Robertson with drawings by Joyce Millen. At hand are "The Firebird" with "Schéhérazade," and "Le Beau Danube" and "Le Tricorne."

by B. K. Sandwell



science

ICECAPADE

WHEN THE PACK ICE loosens in the waters north of the 65th parallel next spring, an intrepid band of eighteen curious men from the Arctic Institute of North America will land at the Clyde River on the east coast of Baffin Island. Near the proposed landing place is a vast glacier which they intend to survey extensively.

Well-known for his part in the spectacular exercise Musk-Ox and for other less-publicized northern jaunts, Lt.-Col. P. D. Baird, of the Institute's Montreal office, will spearhead the expedition.

LT.-COL. *P. D. Baird, spearhead.*

Already he has put considerable effort into the advance preparations for the Arctic visit. Under his direction, eighteen tons of supplies, from food to high explosives, have been collected and shipped ready for the spring operations. Eleven philanthropic Canadian firms have smoothed his way with contributions of cash and equipment.

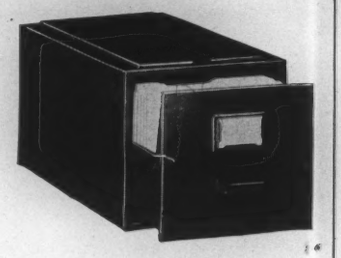
The bulk of the supplies were shipped to Baffin Island this fall on the government-chartered *Newfoundlander* during the ship's summer run to weather stations and other Arctic posts. The motor vessel *Newfoundlander* sails out of Montreal.

High on the priority list of equipment carried by the vessel was 1,000 feet of two-inch aluminum tubing which will be sunk in a hole in the ice cap. Physical changes in the glacier's structure, and a record of its travel will be determined by use of the tube.

To help in sinking the aluminum tubing through the ice, a 110-volt, 2,000 watt gasoline generator is being taken to provide hot point melting when the hole is being drilled.

Seismic measurements, to determine the depth of the ice, will also be made. For this purpose 300 pounds of high-velocity gelatin charges are being taken to set off the explosions.

Apart from six tons of foods, (enough for nineteen weeks) tents, tools and other domestic equipment, the *Newfoundlander* carried twelve tons of gasoline for outboard motors and generators. This petrol also will be sufficient to provide 100 hours flying in the expedition's Norsemen aircraft.



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ATTLEE'S RISK

NOW THAT WE KNOW there will be no election this autumn—probably not until next spring — the question chiefly occupying the public mind, or at any rate the part of the public mind that devotes itself to such questions, is what use will the Government make of the interval towards meeting the economic crisis?

For crisis it is. Prices have already begun to mount—slowly as yet—and there is no clear indication of a policy to meet the threat of inflation. Plenty of talk, but no policy.

Mr. Attlee's announcement that there would be no election this year took the public rather by surprise.

Courageous Decision

From the point of view of mere Party advantage, Mr. Attlee's decision is a courageous one. He is taking big risks. If the Government puts into force the stern measures necessary to meet the economic situation, it will become very unpopular with a vast multitude of its supporters. If it doesn't, the national economy will more and more clearly be heading for the rocks. And that also will be very bad for Socialism.

In the meantime, Mr. Churchill, with characteristic statesmanship, has promised full support from the Opposition for any measures that are obviously proposed for the national good. But what measures? The public is still waiting anxiously to learn. And it cannot be said that the Conservatives, at their recent very large and enthusiastic conference, made any definite contribution towards a solution of the nation's problems. There was criticism but no definite policy.

The Conservative attitude still is that they cannot be expected to assume responsibility without the power to put decisions into effect, and so they are refusing to say what they would do. It may be good politics, but it is a little like asking for a blank cheque. In such an emergency as now faces the nation it may prove to be not even good politics.

BEAVERBROOK PLAN

ONE MAN who has no fear whatever of saying what he would do is Lord Beaverbrook and he has no responsibility, except to himself and the immense public his newspapers serve. He no longer considers himself even a Tory. Not long ago he publicly refused to renew his annual subscription to his local Conservative Association.

More recently he did not receive the Conservative "whip" to attend the Devaluation debate in the House of Lords. An attempt was afterwards made to explain this away as due to a misunderstanding, but Lord Beaverbrook himself has no doubt about it. He declared in *The Sunday Express* that he had been "excommunicated by the Tories".

What the Beaver Wants

Lord Beaverbrook's plan to save this country from "sinking slowly into ruin" is to establish a minimum wage of £6 a week for every workman, not only in industry but in agriculture as well. By way of spreading his benefits he would also take the limitation off dividends, so as to encourage industrial enterprise, and would reduce taxation. He makes his customary strong plea for Empire Free Trade, and at the same time advocates the freeing of the Pound from control.

Furthermore, he would abolish the House of Lords and replace it with an elected Second Chamber. He would abolish conscription, and trust to improved pay and conditions to bring men into the Regular services. In addition to all this, he would have the nation set about the immediate and energetic manufacture of atom-bombs.

How all this would work out in terms of the national economy, which is the chief and all-pervasive worry of the country just now, is rather hard to say. But finance is a piano on which Lord Beaverbrook long ago learned to play like a master, and he has no doubt given much thought to bringing economic harmony out of the seeming discords in his new composition. Its reception, however, by the Conservative Conference, on the eve of which it was first played, was far from enthusiastic. Allusions to it were greeted with laughter.

After paying high tribute to "my friend" Lord Beaverbrook's "distinguished and invaluable services," Mr. Churchill went on to say that Lord Beaverbrook opinions were his own, and must not be taken as representing the considered policy of the Conservative Party. Moreover, the Party had no intention of trying to win votes "by wholesale promises of higher wages at the present grave time."

So there the Beaverbrook plan stands, rather forlornly, with no public man to say a good word for it.—*P.O'D.*

WEATHER PREDICTION

A DEEP DEPRESSION WILL REMAIN CENTRED OVER DOWNING STREET
HIGH SURFACE TEMPERATURE (DUE TO A VIGOROUS FLOW OF HOT AIR) LEADS TO MORE STORMS

COLD WINDS FROM THE EAST WILL CAUSE STRANGE CLOUD FORMATIONS OVER THE AREA COVERED BY THE NORTH ATLANTIC DRIFT.
OCCASIONAL SHOWERS OR DRIZZLE LIKELY.

—Vicky Daily News-Chronicle, London

Too Late!
Dear Son:
Congratulations! Now that you're a "proud pappy" I felt it a good time to give you this watch. It was your grandfather's. You never knew him...he died when I was only six. His death was a tragic blow to us...but, little did we realize the full extent of our loss.
The next 12 years were a struggle! My mother had to go back to work, until my sister and I were old enough to help support her. Dad never meant it to be that way...he simply neglected to provide adequate protection in case he died.
This watch, with your photo in the cover, has always reminded me to make sure that your happiness...your education...your chances in life were protected with adequate insurance.
Son, let this watch remind you too, that your Norwich Union Life representative is a very "close friend". He is personally interested in the welfare of your family...so, be sure to let him work out a low-cost program of adequate insurance for you.
Don't make the mistake my Dad did...he put it off until too late!
As ever,
Dad

It can happen anytime

Even careful persons like yourself usually experience a Fire . . . a Burglary . . . or any one of the many Unforseen Hazards that jeopardize your happiness. *Now is the time to review your program* with a Norwich Union agent . . . learn how surprisingly little you need pay for adequate protection. Norwich Union agents take a personal interest in your particular problems . . . and remember, there is no obligation!

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U.S. affairs

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

THE WELL-KNOWN British journalist Francis Williams, formerly press secretary to Mr. Attlee, has been touring the United States for the London *Observer*, and sends this commentary to SATURDAY NIGHT:

TEACHERS in twenty-six States of America and also in Washington itself are now required by law to take special oaths of allegiance and satisfy the authorities that they are not members of the Communist Party and have no sympathy with Communism. Otherwise they lose their jobs.

So serious has the position become that the Educational Policies Commission which includes, among others, General Eisenhower, President of Columbia University, President Conant of Harvard and Dr. William Jansen, New York Superintendent of Schools, has met and issued a public statement declaring that State laws requiring special loyalty oaths from teachers are a grave menace to educational freedom. It appeals to the public "to condemn the careless application of such terms as 'Red' and 'Communist' to teachers and other persons who merely have views different from their accusers".

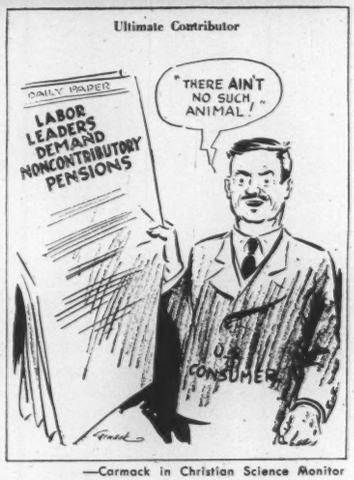
This declaration is the more significant in that the Commission was itself much criticized for a statement it issued last June recommending that members of the Communist party should not be employed as teachers.

In New York State, the School Board of Regents is given power under a new law to compile a list of subversive organizations—based on its own definition of what is subversive—and to require the dismissal of any teacher who is a member of any organization on the list. The constitutionality of this law is now to be challenged in an action brought by the Teachers' Union.

It is not surprising in view of such developments that many teachers are becoming terrified of expressing any opinion which could be regarded as unpopular and that leading educationists are fearful of the effect of loyalty oaths on the quality and independence of American education.

—Wheeler

JOHN L. LEWIS, *having manoeuvred himself into key position in strike situation, has infuriated Philip Murray by offering to "help" the steel strikers.*



—Carmack in Christian Science Monitor

COMPROMISE *will be difficult, with matter of principle involved, and not just a case of so many cents per hour.*

GOING WEST

VOLUNTARY migration of population in the United States on a scale without precedent in modern times is bringing about a shift of political and, to a lesser extent, business power to the west coast which is likely to have important effects on American policy, domestic and international, and is already facing party leaders with major questions of strategy.

Within the past three years, according to the most conservative official estimates, nearly 1,500,000 people have moved into California alone. Unofficial but informed estimates put the total as high as 2,500,000. This follows an increase of more than 3,000,000 in the previous seven years. The present population figures will not be known until the new census has been completed next year, but California's population is then certain to stand at over 11,000,000 and may be 12,500,000. More people now live in the State than in the whole of New England and, possibly, more than in the whole of Canada. When the census figures are completed California may prove to have passed Pennsylvania in population and to have become the largest State in the Union after New York.

This westward march of population, is one of the most remarkable stories of recent American history. It is not due to any boom or new discovery of natural wealth but almost entirely to the magnet of the climate. It is in no sense a movement of land-hungry pioneers. It is almost entirely a movement of urban populations. Nor is it a movement of middle-aged and elderly people with sufficient money to retire. Forty-five per cent of the new arrivals, it is estimated, are under 35 and the majority of the rest under 50. They come from almost every State in the Union to work and rear families.

Economically, the problems flowing from such a large shift of population in such a brief time remain as yet not only unresolved but largely undefined. Politically, the immediate effect is that California will have at least seven new Congressional seats after the 1950 census. The east coast will lose three and the Southern States four. This will make the west an important political prize; local political experts think that the Democrats will capture it.

LOOK INTO LOBBIES

WELL OVER four million dollars a year are now being spent in lobbying Congressmen to try to influence Congressional decisions or obtain special facilities for particular organizations or individuals.

President Truman asked earlier in the year that an investigation of this practice be conducted by a joint committee of the Senate and the House. The Senate has, however, shown a remarkable reluctance to have anything to do with the project, and the House has therefore decided to set up its own committee of three Democrats and three Republicans under a Democratic chairman.

Since 1946 lobbyists have been required by law to register with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate, and 2,347 have disclosed themselves. But the definition of a "lobby" was not very clear in the Act and it is believed that the number of those who earn their living from fees paid by special interests in order to persuade Congress to do this or that is probably very much higher.

The existence of such lobbyists is not of course a new phenomenon in American political life. But reports suggest that they have been operating more boldly than ever of late and employing some very dubious methods to try to pull strings for those who pay them.

The House Committee wants, therefore, to try to find out just how many lobbyists there are and who pays them and for what services. It may even try to establish a code for lobbyists—thus regularizing a profession which, while it still carries a faintly disreputable flavor with it, is regarded by many Americans as a very necessary arm of government.

—Burck in Chicago Sun-Times

PRESIDENT TRUMAN *believes that the session just concluded has given him much good ammunition for 1950.*

religion

TIE THAT BINDS

CHURCH UNION discussions which began six years ago are still going on with the clarification of the four major problems completed. At present only the Church of England and the United Church are actively engaged in the study of the pros and cons, since the Presbyterian Church and the Baptist Church have not followed informal expression of interest made six years ago with official representatives to discuss the matter with the other two.

The four problems facing the two bodies are (1) a common acceptable ministry (2) common access to the Lord's table (3) the matter of historical episcopacy (4) freedom of worship. Dr. Gordon A. Sisco, General Secretary of the United Church, summed up the discussions to date: "Naturally there have been objections raised to union by groups and individuals in various parts of Canada. Some of these have been of outstanding value and importance." The Church of England went so far as to have a report read at the General Synod in September and the discussions following were "harmonious."

The subject came up six years ago when the Synod, then meeting in Toronto, sent invitations to all Christian Communions interested, asking for representatives to meet C. of E. delegates for discussion. Replies indicating interest were received from the United Churchmen, Presbyterians and Baptists. The next step was the report issued by the Synod, meeting in Winnipeg again in 1946 and present discussions are its fruit. The aim at present is for "eventual complete organic union."

OLD-SCHOOL TIE

THAT HANGING was "expeditious and humane", the verdict of English prison wardens in a royal commission finding was corroborated by three prison chaplains in a report in London. They were the Rev. J. L. Lane, Roman Catholic; Rev. Hugh T. Smith and Rev. H. D. Hare, Church of England.

"Society may act on behalf of God," their memorandum stated. Most murderers, they reported, go calmly to the gallows mainly "because the prisoner derives strength and consolation from his religious beliefs . . . The comfort is seen most clearly in the last days, when hope of reprieve is gone, and on the morning of the execution itself."

The royal commission had been established by the government to investigate whether "capital punishment for murder would be limited or modified or alternative punishment can be substituted." One ghoulish discovery: that applications for the position of hangman "tremendously" exceeded the demand.

NORTHERN LIGHT

PLANS for the production of parts of the Bible in the Eskimo tongue have been announced by the United Church Publishing House, Toronto. Mr. C. H. Dickinson, book steward, in an article in the *United Church Observer*, said, "We are expecting to print the Book of Proverbs and some other parts of the Scriptures in Eskimo. For this purpose we are awaiting certain type faces being manufactured for us in New York."

Mr. Dickinson also reported the binding into paper covers of 50,000 copies of the New Testament in Greek from sheets which were printed in England, largely for distribution to soldiers in Greece. "We have also just completed 10,000 Bibles in French, most of which we understand are being sent to Europe."

The United Church Publishing House may do other books (on health and hygiene) in Eskimo to be distributed by the Government as well as the printing of the Scriptures.

OVERFLOW

WHEN THOMAS MERTON'S "Seven Storey Mountain" was reviewed in this magazine Aug. 9 John Watson wrote: "As a writer [Thomas Merton] is inclined to be prolix and long-winded, though his style is graceful enough; like so many enthusiastic converts, he lacks detachment and he has too good a memory for unimportant detail and far too much faith in his reader's patience."

Mr. Merton once again levies the same tax on his readers with another book, this one about life in a Trappist monastery entitled "The Waters of Siloe". As an account of the daily routine in the life of the incredibly austere Trappists it will have particular interest for Roman Catholics and for those who want to know more about the Order itself.

The book traces the growth of the Order from the Seventeenth Century to the present-day monasteries that exist all over the world. There are six in Canada and eight in the U.S. The author also tries to evaluate the types of men who are attracted to them.

press

CORRUPT COMICS

OPENING his morning mail one June day last year, Edmund Davie Fulton, Progressive Conservative MP for Kamloops, BC, (SN, Oct. 18), found a large bundle of "crime" comic books and a covering letter from the Kamloops Parent-Teacher Association. The extra-curricular reading habits of some of the school children were "poisoning their minds." Would Davie Fulton do something about it?

"I scanned the comic books and read a few pages in each. One look was enough—I was simply amazed," Fulton wrote back.

The serious red-headed lawyer, who speaks with a tinge of the Oxford accent he acquired as a Rhodes scholar, 1936-39, made a thorough investigation of the content of the comics, the trade volume, the distribution channels, and records of the alleged effects on children.

He found that a town like Kamloops (population 6,000) had several thousand copies circulating weekly. Almost every newsstand in the country—including the one in the sedate Chateau Laurier in Ottawa—bristled with the corrupting literature. Some news dealers admitted they were forced to take crime comic pulps with other "respectable" magazines.

Fulton drafted a report and sent it to J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Justice. Before the session ended, Fulton introduced a bill to amend the Criminal Code to ban crime comic books and prosecute publishers and distributors.

—Capital Press

FULTON *was "simply amazed".*

When private members' bills were tabled again this fall, Fulton's was near the top of the list.

The bill, which is not directed in any way at legitimate "funnies" received rousing support from all parties and induced some of the most scintillating debate of the session.

Fulton, the first to speak, cited the case of an American boy who turned kidnapper after reading a crime comic book. In Montreal a twelve-year-old beat his mother to death with a bat while she was sleeping. At the trial the boy said he had seen that sort of thing in the comics.

Fulton's daughter Katherine Mary, nine months, will probably never read a crime comic book, but thousands of other kids do not have the same parental guidance.

MOUNTAIN ASH

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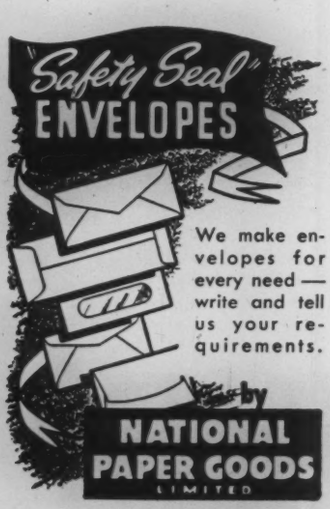

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IMPALED CLICHES

CHIPS OFF THE OLD BENCHLEY—by Robert Benchley—*Musson*—$3.00.
LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD—by S. J. Perelman—*Musson*—$3.50.

BENCHLEY and Perelman are two of the funniest men in America and the appearance of two books like these in a single month constitutes a serious threat to the collective sanity of the Continent.

"Chips" is a collection of early Benchleyisms made by his widow and dating from 1915 to 1936. A few were originally published in *The New Yorker*, others in *Vogue*, *Liberty*, the old *Life*, etc. There are a few gems in the collection—"He Travels Fastest", "Turkish Bathing", "Browsing Through the Passport", "Thoughts On Starting Up the Furnace"—but most of it is far from the best of Benchley. But then, even the worst of Benchley is brighter and funnier and wiser than the best of almost anybody else.

"Listen to the Mocking Bird" would be worth twice its price if it contained nothing else but the seven episodes of "Cloudland Revisited", in which Mr. P. re-reads, with the wisdom and sophistication of maturity, those lurid, sexy novels that so effectively inflamed his baser passions at the age of twenty—"The Sheik", "Three Weeks", "Graustark", "The Madonna of the Sleeping-Cars" and similar dark-brown dramas.

Besides his excursions into the romantic novel, Perelman describes his attempts to make a documentary film à la Rossellini, using his own family as actors ("Don't Bring Me Oscars When It's Shoesies That I Need"); his reactions to the breakfast-cereal comic-strips ("Strictly From Mars, or, How to Philander in Five Easy Colors"); his experiences of peanut brittle and red ants in the purlieus of Penang ("The Sweeter the Tooth, the Nearer the Couch") and an assortment of blood-curdling escapades calculated to drive a less well integrated mind at least to the brink of madness.

As always, Perelman's victim is the platitude, in thought and in speech. With what superb and ruthless cunning he lures the unsuspecting cliché on, impales it with his deadly pin, plucks off its wings and leaves it, torn and mutilated, to stumble drunkenly out of the language forever!

"Listen to the Mocking Bird" is the best Perelman since "Crazy Like a Fox" and it is further enhanced by Al Hirshfield's gorgeously appropriate illustrations.

INNER CONFUSION

TIME IN AMBUSH — by Isabelle Hughes — *Collins*—$3.00.

IN "Time in Ambush," her second novel having Toronto for its setting, Isabelle Hughes, author of "Serpent's Tooth," has constructed an extremely plausible and entertaining tale about quite ordinary people such as you might find living next door to you or even right in your own home. At the same time she has provided an object lesson to individuals who, rightly or wrongly, make appointments with general practitioners rather than with competent psychiatrists.

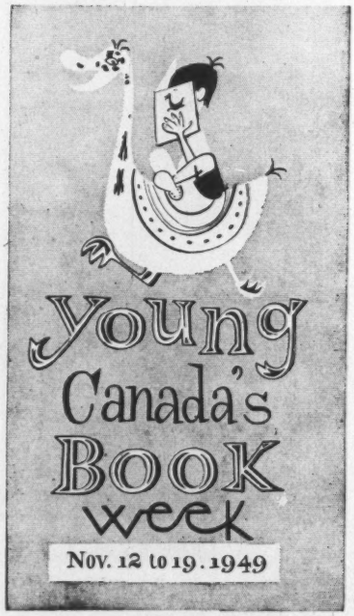
Ellis Carey, thirtyish and married to a well-adjusted husband, is the central figure of the story. You will get to know her well enough and soon enough to realize that her serene and well-groomed exterior conceals an inner confusion and sense of inadequacy without the turmoil of which the novel would be mere footage. Her maladjustment stems from a past indiscretion, and the reader will not likely discover exactly what this indiscretion was until he reaches the last couple of pages. Up to and including that discovery he will very likely enjoy the author's facile and barbed style, her realistic dialogue and her flair for occasional stream - of - consciousness writing. The whole book possesses a uniform competence, but in spite of the thread of psychology running through it the story can be classified as light reading.

Readers of "Time in Ambush" will find innumerable illustrations of people arguing, not for the purpose of arriving at the truth, but solely to hear themselves frame their own prejudices, knowing them to be prejudices. Those readers who appreciate a fine feeling for words will rate this book rather higher than the critical readers who find, to their horror, the word "automatum" on page 225.

OVERBLOWN

THE PLANT IN MY WINDOW—by Ross Parmenter—*Ambassador*—$3.25.

A FORMER Canadian newspaperman, now a music critic for *The New York Times* writes a book with an original, even rather charming, idea. He records the growth of a languishing philodendron inherited from a former tenant when the author moved into a New York apartment. The story not only traces the growth of the plant but also the growth of his early perfunctory interest in it to a fullblown enthusiasm for indoor gardening. Included with the text are a series of sketches of the plant's progress.



—Canadian Library Association
COMING EVENT

—Jack Sidnam
ROSS PARMENTER

Had Mr. Parmenter left it at that, with his central character occupying the stage steadily and whole, many readers might have shared his fascination with the simple universal thrill of watching something grow. It is also possible that some might have recognized in the plant's processes hitherto unthought-of analogies to *human* processes (as the jacket guarantees). And then there would have been some who would discover with the author, the apparently revelatory conclusion that All Life Is One. Unfortunately, Mr. Parmenter didn't leave it at that. He is constantly at the reader's elbow with somewhat overblown, often embarrassingly banal explanation in an overzealous effort to see that he gets the point.

For example: he describes how the sheath, which protects the leaf-bud and the growing end of the stalk, withers and dies once the leaf has developed and the stalk tip has moved on. His observation moves him to say this: "Isn't that just like life? Mother getting kicked in the teeth every time." This sort of interference-running reduces whatever mystical experience there is to be gained from the book to the level of sophomoric speculation.

Somewhere else in the book, Mr. Parmenter tells how a woman rubbed her philodendron's leaves with oil in order to improve their glossiness, with the result that the plant suffocated. He might have reviewed what he had written about his plant and drawn an obvious lesson.

SENSE OF PRIDE

OUR CANADA—by Arthur G. Dorland—*Copp, Clark*—$3.50.

IT HAS BEEN truthfully said of Dr. Arthur G. Dorland that his hobbies include boating, gardening and history. No better proof that the last-named is really a hobby with him could be found than in the pages of his latest book, "Our Canada". This is no dryasdust tome sonorously expounding the facts about Canadian history from its beginnings to modern times, but a fascinating account of the development of our country written in such a way that the reader cannot help but experience a high sense of pride in Canada and a genuine share

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So comprehensive a book on this subject has not come to attention in some time; possibly no similar one exists. Nothing of importance about Canada seems to have been omitted. History, civics, trade, business, politics, arts, sciences, law, modern economic problems, all are found within the pages of "Our Canada", and all of them make enjoyable reading. This is the sort of book any Canadian will be proud to own and to refer to frequently.

Everyone seems to have cooperated whole-heartedly in the production of "Our Canada". The publishers are to be congratulated on the book's fine format and typography. The maps are numerous and uniformly stripped of detail not germane to the issue. The contrast of black water and white land has paid dividends in clarity. Undoubtedly the finest contribution in the book, illustratively speaking, is the series of excellent wash drawings by J. Merle Smith, A.O.C.A. There are upwards of seventy-five in all, each of them accompanied by a good-sized legend which makes interesting reading in its own right.

Students attending the University of Western Ontario are fortunate indeed to have as the head of the Department of History the author of "Our Canada".

ACROSS THE DESK

THE DEVIL IN MASSACHUSETTS—by Marion L. Starkey—*McClelland & Stewart*—$4.00.

■ Only twenty "witches" were executed in the Salem tragedy of 1692, and these were only hanged, except one who was pressed to death under weights for refusing to plead. Modern psychology gives us a new understanding of the mental processes of the young girls who sent these wretches to their deaths, and this volume is an admirable study of the over-repressed "flappers" of seventeenth century New England Puritanism.

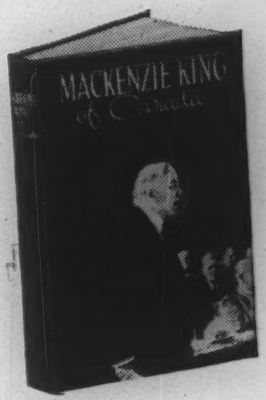
RUSKIN, THE GREAT VICTORIAN—by Derrick Leon—*British Book Service*—$7.50.

■ Exactly one hundred years ago this autumn John Ruskin was taking his young bride, with whom he was on purely platonic relations, to Venice because she wanted change of scene and "as I had need of some notes for the sketches of Venetian art . . . I was glad to take her there." That was all that Effie amounted to in Ruskin's life, but the present lively interest in the author of "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" (also 1849) derives largely from the centenary of that disastrous marriage. A complete and highly competent but not intimate study.

MEN AND MEASURES IN THE LAW—by Arthur T. Vanderbilt—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.25.

■ Numerous but somewhat scattered gems of wisdom gleaned in a long tenure of a New Jersey Supreme Court judgeship. The author discusses legal education, ways of appointing judges, the possibilities of pre-trial procedures (which have their advocates in Canada), and "the men and measures by which the law has met previous crises in our history".

Canadians have been waiting for this book!



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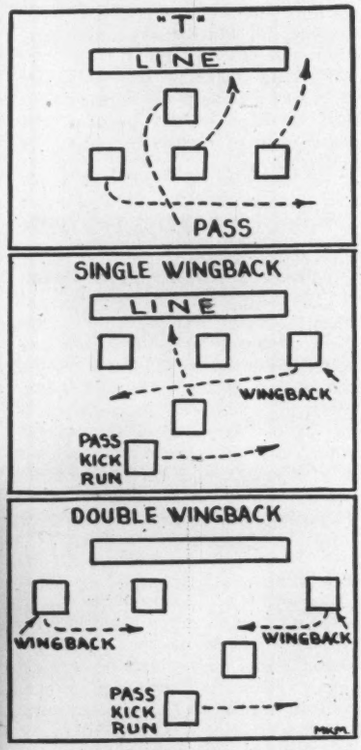
sports

WRONG TO A "T"

A FEW WEEKS after the rugby season opened, Toronto Argonauts made a change in their basic offensive formation. Most fans in the East, and probably a majority of those in the West as well, were happy to offer a profound explanation to anyone who cared to listen. "They've dropped the 'T' and gone back to their old Single Wing," they said.

Correct enough. That's just exactly what had happened. But it's an excellent bet that not one out of ten of those same fans could have lucidly explained the difference between a Single Wingback formation and the Vassar Daisy Chain, let alone outlined the salient features of the "T".

Rugby formations are talked about more and understood less by people who see them demonstrated every Saturday than any other basic manoeuvre in the realm of sport. There



is no good reason why this should be so. They're simple enough . . . when you get to know them.

Let's look at the diagrams. Take the "T" formation. The quarterback—the key man for this one—stands directly behind the centre. He handles the ball on *every* play, except perhaps on the odd quick kick when it's snapped through his legs to the kicker. Carrying the ball, the quarterback runs directly *away* from the line of scrimmage, and on the way he may do any one of four or more things with it. He may hand it off to a plunger, he may make a short lateral to a man going off-tackle or a long one to a back sweeping the end. Lastly, he may turn and pass.

"T" formation plays develop quickly or they don't develop at all. If you haven't an experienced "T" quarterback, you haven't a "T", because on his faking, the whole structure depends. The blocking is brief—"brush" blocking. Canadian coaches are the happy possessors of a fifth back, not found in the American game, who may be used as a flanker.

The Single Wingback formation employs, as the name would imply, a single wingback. He is the man who lines up outside the strong side end. From there he can move in to block, go downfield to receive a pass, or swing behind his own line on a reverse. Because of the concentration of backfield strength on one side, the Single Wing is a power set-up. Mainly, though, in the Canadian game it is useful if you have a key back who can pass, kick, or run. (*Vide* Joe Krol.)

This key figure is the "tailback" and he stands two or three yards behind the centre. Normally, the ball is snapped directly to him. Sometimes it is snapped to the player beside him, the plunger. For variety, the close back can take it as he moves toward the strong side and start an end run, or extension.

The Double Wingback, in Canada, is rarely encountered, the only current exponents being Balmy Beach and Hamilton Tigers. As per the diagram, *two* backs are positioned outside the ends. If, when the ball is put into play, they run in toward each other, a number of interesting reverses and double-reverses can be engineered—provided your line holds—with the ball being first snapped to a back in the middle. These men, of course, can also plunge or pass.

About the only senior club, exclusive of the colleges, consistently employing the Single Wing today is Argonauts, though others use it for variety. As noted above, two clubs are double wingers. The rest, East and West, have gone for the "T", in a multitude of variations. For some of them it works.

UNLUCKY LADY

NOW that some weeks have elapsed since Miss Canada IV's last attempt on the world water speed record, it seems certain that she will not be making another one this year. So a survey of the past disastrous season can be done without danger of jinxing her. Actually, Miss Canada IV does not need any further jinxing. Whoever has been entrusted with the job to date has done splendidly.

During the season of 1949, Harold Wilson's recalcitrant racer was at one time or another reported to be suffering under each of the following handicaps:

1. Water too calm, causing drag at stern.
2. Water too choppy, not permitting breather pipes to draw in sufficient water to cool engines.
3. Water too rough, making riding impossible.
4. Too windy.
5. Inefficiently-functioning supercharger.
6. Inefficiently-functioning engine.
7. Smashed propeller.
8. Twisted propeller blades.
9. Propeller wrong size or shape.
10. Broken propeller shaft.

education

MENTAL HEALTH

SPEAKING at a teachers' convention in Toronto, Dr. Kenneth H. Rogers, psychologist with the University of Toronto, had plenty to say on the subject of mental health in Ontario Public Schools. Never compare one child with another. It is cruel to expect each child to follow a pattern with resultant frustration. One of the cruelest devices a teacher can use is sarcasm.

Dr. Rogers placed particular stress on one point often neglected. The school was primarily built for and belongs to the *child*, not the teacher. The convenient division of a school into *grades*, he said, is a psychological blunder. Grades get in the way of some children's progress.

Now that he has concluded fourteen years of active experience with the Big Brother Movement, Dr. Rogers is currently engrossed in a project dear to his heart. This project is

—Gordon Jarrett

NEW *interest for Dr. K. H. Rogers.*

the newly organized Variety Village, a school for crippled boys, where there are no grades and no comparisons. There are twenty-four boys; girls may be admitted later on. Each boy will advance on what he himself can do, and it is expected that the twenty-four boys (living in residence) will be educated in twenty-four different classes academically. Greatest stress will be on vocational work, but there will be no set curriculum or training-program.

The assembled teachers were given several excellent suggestions re their own mental health.

1. Good physical health. No one can be at his best when unhealthy.
2. A sound, sensible interest in children.
3. A healthy attitude toward difficulties. It is important to be able to handle your *own* frustrations.
4. A sense of humor and of balance.
5. A recreational interest. But the interest must *relax* you.
6. A healthy attitude toward life itself. If this is wanting, the teacher will communicate his doubts to the children. And that's bad.

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films

ON LOSING TOUCH

IN THE DAYS when Alfred Hitchcock was making such pictures as "The Man Who Knew Too Much", "The Woman Alone" and "The Thirty-Nine Steps", the Hitchcock touch was unique but easily analyzable. It consisted of a novel and exciting use of shock and suspense, together with a wonderfully imaginative integration of sound and imagery. Though instantly recognizable it wasn't easily imitated, since Hitchcock at that time approached his material with all the freshness and curiosity of a man who had discovered the possibilities of the screen for himself, and for the first time.

It took a while for the others to catch up. Over the years however the Hitchcock touch has been pretty well dispersed through the industry, and you are likely to find some of his best tricks—including that sudden pounce of the camera on some unsuspected yet inevitable horror—turning up in a Grade B mystery drama. You may even find a Grade B melodrama turning up as an authentic Hitchcock picture.

"Under Capricorn", Hitchcock's latest film, has a fine florid surface, richly ornamented by shots of Ingrid Bergman, but it is still Grade B melodrama, in fancy dress. The plot is commonplace, the pace is interminable, and there is at least one sequence when the camera stands stockstill for at least ten minutes, while Ingrid Bergman describes her girlhood, her elopement, and most of the major crises of her life up to the time she took to drink. Most of the dramatic action in "Under Capricorn" takes place in the heroine's head, without benefit of flashback, a hackneyed device but still a pretty useful one.

The recollections however help to account for the fact that she has taken to shutting herself up in her bedroom with a bottle of whiskey. The case-history went on and on and on, and presently, the camera coming back into action, the heroine took to drinking all over again.

Ingrid Bergman does her best to make her heroine appear tragic rather than maudlin, but if she fails to present her Lady Henrietta simply as the victim of a profound spiritual malady, it is largely the fault of the Hitchcock direction. Alcoholism may be a sickness but it is a very tedious sickness to watch. Actually the screen's lady-criminals are a far more interesting lot than its lady drunks.

Joseph Cotton and Michael Wilding are both involved with Lady Henrietta and there is also a sinister housekeeper (Margaret Leighton) who encourages her mistress to tipple and leaves a shrunken human head about to scare her to death. The shrunken head is at least a recognizable Hitchcock touch, but it can't be said to rank among his best.

"SWORD in the Desert" goes to work on the Palestinian situation as it existed shortly before the expiration of the British mandate. It does it in a way to raise the British temperature and set patriotic British

hands to writing angry letters to the paper. At one point the film attempts to forestall criticism by having a British Colonel (the bumbling type naturally) point out that the trouble isn't the fault of the Jews or the Arabs or even the British; it's everybody's fault.

Apart from this mild generalization and from the fact the British patrollers are an agreeable lot, there is very little to distinguish "Sword in the Desert" from those early anti-Nazi films in which an American hero cockily takes away the ball from his Nazi captors, who are also the bumbling type though a rather less amiable variety.

The film is essentially a boy's-eye view of one of the most complex political situations in history. As such it may irritate politically minded moviegoers. Viewed simply as a desert chase-sequence with explosions of violent action it has the routine virtues of its type. Stephen McNally, Dana Andrews and Marta Toren are all involved on the Israelitish side.

I DON'T know how many professional gagsters were called in for the preparation of "I Was a Male War Bride", but it must have been something formidable. They worked hard too, turning up old gagfiles, rummaging through the bedroom farce stockpile, rigging up all sorts of new hazards in the Nuptial Night handicap and coming to a climax with the notion of turning Cary Grant into a female impersonator.

Thus they were able to keep the joke going for an hour and half, and if it makes little demand on Cary Grant's comedy talents, it makes plenty on his stamina. Ann Sheridan, who has developed into an alarmingly bossy type, is the male bride's WAC bride.—*Mary Lowrey Ross.*

—20th Century Fox

WAR BRIDE: *Grant and Sheridan.*

IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME. A slight turn-of-the-century comedy romance, brightened by technicolor and Judy Garland.

THE QUEEN OF SPADES. Screen version of a Pushkin story. Heavily over-dramatized but frequently impressive. With Dame Edith Evans.

theatre

ANOTHER STREETCAR

VANCOUVER audiences which saw Canada's great emotional actress, Judith Evelyn, in "A Streetcar Named Desire" recently were considerably horrified by the play itself but full of enthusiasm about her acting.

The *Province* critic observed of the play: "The most immediate impression to be drawn from it is that it leaves the air charged with violence," and as one who saw it (before Miss Evelyn took over the role of the disintegrating Southern lady) I can heartily endorse the verdict. The Vancouver visit was part of a Western States tour and at present there seems no probability of it being seen in eastern Canada.

—Blechman

JUDITH EVELYN

The role of Blanche is probably the most difficult in modern American drama, and can be played (like many in Shakespeare) in many different ways. Miss Evelyn's way is evidently quite different from that of Uta Hagen, whom I saw in Cleveland. She makes Blanche a woman essentially sane, until crushed by the events of the play, but frightened and overwrought to the point of hysteria, and striving desperately to get away from her past. The Hagen performance did not excite me to any great sense of compassion.—*Lucy Van Gogh.*

BACKWASH BLUES

"MISTER ROBERTS," the play about a very bad captain and a very good first officer on a supply ship of the U.S. Navy in the Pacific in 1945, is a brilliant *tour-de-force* in the study of occupational problems at sea, and owes very little of its success to the smokingroom language of its opening scene.

Most of Toronto's Royal Alex. audience on first night laughed at this language just as heartily—male and female alike—as if they were hearing it for the first time, which we greatly doubt. They were, however, hearing it in the four-dollar theatre.

Thomas Heggen wrote the novel, Joshua Logan directed the production of the play: between them they wrote the script. They made a perfect combination, for Mr. Heggen has created some characters ideally suited to the stage, and Mr. Logan has put them on the stage with perfect dexterity. Both types and situations are inevitably exaggerated, or more properly foreshortened to get theatrical perspective; at times the effect approaches farce, at other times melodrama. But the play as a whole is neither, being a serious and decidedly moving comedy on a most interesting and unusual human situation.

Soldiers and sailors in the time of Kipling had, for the purpose of literature, no sex at all. Today for the purposes of American literature, they seem to have little else. — *Lucy Van Gogh.*

HOME, SWEET, ETC.

MONTREAL takes the theatrical spotlight this month. Celebrating a twentieth anniversary, the Montreal Repertory Theatre announces the purchase of its present rented premises.

And Les Compagnons, just half MRT's age, is branching out, too. They have bought and rebuilt a church for their theatre-home. The theatre, seating 450, will also serve the newly organized, affiliated Minute Opera.

Founder and continuing director of Les Compagnons is Father Legault. Starting with an amateur cooperative group, Father Legault built up a strong, vital company on team work and anonymity. This year much of the organization is different, centred in the permanent home, with many new actors in a full-time company. Four main productions are planned, and a separate touring company is out in the province with two Molière plays.

The first Les Compagnons production in the new theatre was "La Dame de l'Aube."

The new Minute Opera, staged by Noel Gauvin and conducted by Frank Coleman, will include two Montreal singers who have appeared with the New York City Centre Opera Company, José Forgues and Fernand Martel who, incidentally, has just returned from Paris.

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ON THE AIR BEAM

CANADIANS had reason to be mighty proud of their country on Oct. 12 and 19, for, with these two performances of "Peter Grimes", Canadian radio came of age. Canadian performers showed the world how a great work of art can be made into a great radio program.

If there were flaws (and undoubtedly there were), they were swallowed up in the overall excellence of the production,—the thrilling artistry of the principals, the superb competence of the chorus and the incredible brilliance of the orchestra.

The savage realism of the drama and the shattering impact of Benjamin Britten's terrifying music must have shaken a good many listeners pretty roughly but no one who heard it could help but realize that he was in the presence of greatness.

—Rice and Bell

STAR ROLES *for Morton and James.*

The most satisfying single performance was undoubtedly that of Frances James who sang the role of Ellen Orford with faultless technique and filled it with pathos and tenderness and pity. William Morton, in the title role, was only a little less impressive; a certain amount of initial straining was more than compensated for by his magnificent handling of the bitterly poignant final scene. Edmund Hockridge, as Captain Balstrode, illustrated —as he has done many times before— that he is a remarkably fine singer when he tackles something into which he can really get his teeth. The chorus completely mastered a score of positively horrifying complexity, calculated to break the heart and shatter the nerves of the most hardened chorister.

It will be a tough job for the CBC to surpass "Peter Grimes", but even if it doesn't, it can rest on its laurels for a long, long time. And perhaps this production will stop unthinking Canadians, too long hypnotized by American "superiority", from making their favorite, fatuous remark: "Very good —for a *Canadian* show!"

■ Three major American networks have been granted temporary relief from the Federal Communication Commission's sudden and dramatic ban on "give-away programs". A federal court judge has enjoined the FCC from enforcing its ban until a properly constituted three-judge court has handed down a permanent ruling on the legality of the Commission's action. The hearing, which is scheduled to come up before October 31, should provide some lively legal shenanigans, for the networks have a fabulous stake in the handout shows. NBC alone estimates its billing revenues on give-aways at $100,000 per week!

—Rice and Bell

MR. STAGE 50: *Andrew Allan directs "Mr. Arcularis", a repeat of last year, Oct. 30, and "Caste", Nov. 6.*

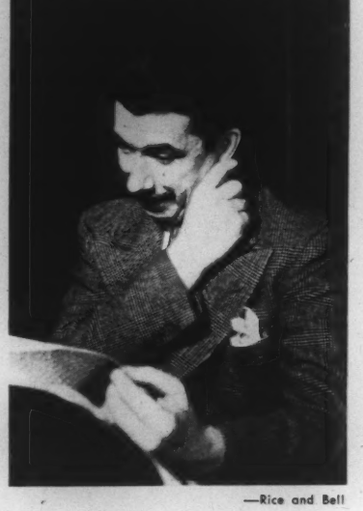
SEVENTH INNING

A RADIO SERIES almost unique in the world is the CBC's "Citizens' Forum", which began its seventh season on the air, Thursday, October 27. "Citizens' Forum" is not primarily intended for individual listening but is aimed at group-participation. Families or groups who intend to follow the series may register with their provincial forum office and receive weekly bulletins about the broadcasts. Postmortem discussion is encouraged among listening groups who may then report their findings for use and guidance on future programs. This year the series will be divided into five parts: "Canada's Younger Citizens", discussions on youth training, education, parental responsibility; "Toward a Canadian Culture", dealing with culture in relation to state, schools, churches; "National Problems" (Parts I and II), including everything from housing and health insurance to bureaucracy and human rights; "International Problems", talks on world peace, British Socialism, the attitude of Soviet Russia.

"Citizens' Forum" is sponsored jointly by the CBC and the Canadian Association for Adult Education. It is an enlightened and progressive method of assisting serious Canadians to keep abreast of world affairs—not by spoon-feeding but by free, forthright —and, if necessary, acrimonious— discussion. Trans-Canada Network, Thursday evenings (staggered hours).

—Rice and Bell

AGOSTINI'S MUSIC *is highly blendable element in Ford Theatre: Max Braithwaite's "Home Free", Nov. 4.*



—Rice and Bell

IN ENGLAND *on Television research: J. Frank Willis, able CBC producer, was also on the continent.*

medicine

SCOTS VS. SCHIZO

FIFTEEN YEARS of research into the cause and cure of the world's most prevalent mental illness — schizophrenia—has led to important discoveries. Scientists struck at schizophrenia from all directions with funds provided by the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite Masons amounting to $750,000. The study was summed up by Dr. Nolan C. Lewis of the New York Psychiatric Institute, field director of the project, as offering "many of the missing pieces of the puzzle."

"The disorder known as schizophrenia is like a gigantic jigsaw puzzle with many of the pieces missing . . . the missing ones are becoming fewer." What the pieces were, the researchers are not yet prepared to disclose but they have been gathered by forty-two separate projects undertaken by hundred of scientists in the U. S. and Canada, whose salaries were paid fully or in large part by the Scottish Rite Masons.

They have studied the nursery school infant, the adolescent and the aged. They looked at parents, especially the mothers, of schizophrenics. The big question is, "What type of person is likely to succumb?"

Dr. Lewis's personal research, in addition to his duties as overseer, has resulted in post mortem examinations of 5,000 patients which showed that the "nuclear" type (those who respond poorly or not at all to treatment) has a defective circulatory system and defective endocrine glands. All degrees of the illness have been analyzed from the beginning to the last hopeless stage. Two thousand Toronto school children, ranging from nursery to high-school age, are being closely studied over the years in hopes that the kind of personality most likely to succumb will be revealed. This, scientists say, will unlock the major door to the understanding of the greatest medical problem in existence.

KEYS TO BALDPATE

IT WAS the fact that women seldom become bald that led to the suspicion that male sex hormone might have something to do with the cause of baldness. This matter has been investigated extensively at Yale University and elsewhere and it has become apparent that, although the tendency to become bald is inherited, the factor that is inherited cannot operate to cause baldness unless male sex hormone is present in the blood. There is, however, a silver lining associated with baldness because a glistening pate is, in a sense, indicative of virility.

Another point about hair on which there has been considerable debate is whether or not the cutting of hair has an effect on its growth. Reasoning that hairs are dead, most scientists are skeptical about the opinions of those who think that cutting hairs accelerates their growth. This matter, moreover, has been studied experimentally.

In one medical school a large number of male students agreed to shave only one side of their face every day and let the hair grow on the other, for a long period of time. They all saved the hair that was shaved away every day and at the end of the experiment the total weight of all of the shavings was no more than the weight of the hairs that had been permitted to grow uninterruptedly throughout the experiment. Other students of this problem have marked hairs on animals and have followed their growth over long periods of time and have found that cutting them has no effect on the rapidity of their growth.

Many women, however, can remember that shaving the hair from their legs resulted in it growing somewhat more quickly and becoming slightly coarser. The fact is that they probably only began to shave their legs when the hairs on them were just beginning to grow faster and to become coarser. This is to be explained by the fact that the hormones that make young women begin to take an increased interest in their personal appearance and that of members of the opposite sex are unfortunately the very ones that also stimulate the growth of hair on their legs.

people

Canadians Abroad

■ According to Charles Laughton, **Susanne Cloutier,** daughter of Ottawa's King's Printer, "may be the greatest Juliet of her time". Susanne, after leaving convent, went to New York as a model, then on to Hollywood where she joined Laughton's Shakespeare Class. He also hopes she will soon do the role of Titania on the stage.

—Globe-Telegram
JULIET, TITANIA?

■ At Lake Success Canada's Health Minister **Paul Martin** held up his hand for the floor and said: "We had an hour and a half of Mr. Vishinsky yesterday, and I think another hour and a half of Vishinsky within two days is perhaps something more than human endurance can tolerate". Russia's Foreign Minister took the hint, and spoke only for half an hour.

■ Three Canadians were among eighteen people chosen by the New York Sweetest Day Committee as "the sweetest people of the year". Toronto's **Mary Pickford,** was Sweetheart of Sweetest Day; Montreal's **Wilfred Pelletier,** a conductor for the Metropolitan Opera, and his wife, were the sweetest couple and orchestra leader **Guy Lombardo** from London, Ont., was the sweetest band leader. This "sweetest" business started 32 years ago in Cleveland and the idea is to encourage people to make others happy.

Canadians at Home

■ **Sir Ernest MacMillan,** conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and the Mendelssohn Choir, last week announced the incorporation of the Canadian Music Council as a national body and the appointment as General Secretary of Kenneth Ingram following the resignation of John Cozens, Honorary Secretary since 1944.

The Council's chief aims are to represent the musical profession of Canada in all cultural matters and to promote the interests of Canadian music and musicians both here and abroad. Mr. Ingram, until recently, was director of Music for the British Council in Latin America. His first job will be to organize an information service and library so as to tell the world what Canadian musicians are doing.

TO TELL WORLD *about Canadians.*

■ In Ottawa, the Rt. Hon. **Mackenzie King** received France's Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor for his part in the Allied war effort.

■ In Toronto, outspoken **Dr. T. T. Shields** of Jarvis Street Baptist Church was voted from long Presidency of the Union of Regular Baptist Churches of Ontario and Quebec. Clashes within the Union have included the dismissal of Dean Gordon Brown by the Jarvis Street trustees last December, and Dr. Shields' recent offer of advice to a Guelph Baptist Church trying to remove its minister after the latter had been accused of writing an improper letter to a married woman.

—Globe-Telegram
NOT A TOMTIT'S *judgment*

Of his dismissal Dr. Shields said: "The Union was only a liability". Of Dean Brown: "He hasn't the judgment of a tomtit". Of his successor as President, Rev. E. C. Wood of Timmins, Ont.: "He could hardly be better named. Wood. That's what his head is. He can't think with it".

■ Senator **J. W. de B. Farris** of British Columbia has succeeded Senator Elie Beauregard of Quebec as Chairman of the Senate Banking and Commerce Committee. Senator Beauregard vacated the position to become Speaker of the Upper Chamber.

Actions and Words

■ Speaking at the Sixth Annual Luncheon of the Canadian Women's Club in New York, Defence Minister **Brooke Claxton** said that Canada and the U.S. are enjoying a close military relationship: "As far as practicable we want to standardize weapons. It is in our interest to coordinate our immense industrial power".

—Globe-Telegram
TORONTO'S LILLIE

■ After a three-month holiday in England and Paris, **Bea Lillie** visited Toronto, her home town, for a week with "Inside U.S.A.", then proceeded on tour. About England, she dropped her banter: "It's grim . . . then you go to Paris, there's butter and eggs and milk. That's what gets me." About Toronto she also said what she thought: "Not much doing around here on Sunday, is there?"

■ Canadian-born publisher **Lord Beaverbrook** published his program to save Britain from "the danger of sinking slowly into ruin." Chief points were: (1) establishment of a system of Empire free trade; (2) new and vast colonial development projects; (3) an Empire citizenship. He favored "firm Anglo-American friendship . . . But it must be friendship of equal partners."

—Canadian Army
15-YEAR-OLD HERO

■ One day last June, just after he had arrived home from school, 15-year-old **Pierre Sorel** of Richelieu, Que., heard cries from the river across from his home. Without taking off any clothes, he plunged in and brought 8-year-old Gilles Beaulieu, who had fallen off his bicycle down a 10-foot bank, to shore. Now Pierre becomes the second Royal Canadian Army cadet to win the Cadet Award for Bravery.

The Academic Life

■ One of Canada's outstanding authorities on hardening of the arteries, Professor **G. Lyman Duff,** is the new Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at McGill University. A native of Hamilton, Ont., and cousin of retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Rt. Hon. Sir Lyman Duff, he will continue as Director of the Pathological Institute and as Strathcona Professor of Pathology.

■ At Palo Alto, Cal., **Dr. J. E. Wallace Sterling** of Linwood, Ont., was formally seated as Stanford University's fifth president in fifty-eight years. In his inaugural address he urged universities to work together to aid in the realization of democracy's promise.

■ The department of English at St. Thomas University, Chatham, N.B., is now in charge of **A. P. Campbell** of Charlottetown. Mr. Campbell has five credits more than are required for his Ph.D. but he has been unable to complete his doctoral dissertation owing to difficulty in obtaining part of a mediaeval Latin manuscript from a European library.

—Jim Lynch
A GREAT NEW *Canadian Industry.*

Fine Feathers Department

■ According to Ottawa's "Tommy" Gorman, well-known hockey manager and President of National Sports Enterprises, his show "Skating Sensations of 1950" and star **Barbara Ann Scott** are pioneers in "a great new Canadian industry." After a 12,000-mile coast-to-coast tour in Canada, the show will probably go to Britain and Europe next year. "The only Canadian ice show on tour" (there are actually nine imports in the cast of fifty) cost more than $100,000 to produce. Barbara Ann, poised and glamorized, has a magnificent wardrobe for her six numbers; her costume for the finale cost $5,000. She is due back in Hollywood in March for her film debut.

■ In Toronto, Montreal, Windsor and Guelph, Comedian **Bob Hope** started the ball rolling for the Community Chest campaign. At the beginning of his Montreal show there were some awkward moments: "They didn't get me and I'm sure I didn't get them". But after that everything was fine.

—Canada Pictures
IN MONTREAL, *awkward moments.*

travel

BASQUE COUNTRY

JULY and August stay-at-homes could do a lot worse than consider the French Pyrenees and Basque country as a Fall vacation ground.

Ten hours out of Paris by cozy French National Railroads train lies Toulouse, the Pink City, and a very fine spot from which to begin exploration of the absorbing and not often publicized Pyrenees area. The Pink City, so called because the bricks of its homes and edifices glow pink in the sunshine, is rich in history and sights.

After Toulouse, visits to Carcassonne, the famous walled city, Perpignan, and the seafaring towns of Banyuls, Collioure and Port Vendres are recommended. Around Perpignan the crowd-avoiding traveller will discover a delightful countryside to wander in and a colorful atmosphere which, through the years, has endeared itself to artists from every country.

In the Perpignan area favorite foods are chicken and fish. Here living costs are below those of metropolitan centres and for about $5 a day the visitor can obtain delicious meals and comfortable lodging. Further west in the Pyrenees is Luchon, the well-known spa, and several thousand feet up from it the superb ski resort, Superbagnères. A 40-minute ride by funicular railway from Luchon to Superbagnères unveils some of the most exciting land and mountainscapes to be seen wherever you may travel in Europe.

Next important stop going toward the Basque country is Lourdes, birthplace of St. Bernadette. This great shrine takes on added significance with the approach of Holy Year. West of Lourdes the traveller will reach Pau, a bright, spic-and-span community, much favored by the British. From Pau the traveller pushes on to the Basque Coast and the clean, inviting profiles of Biarritz, Bayonne, St. Jean-de-Luz, Hossegor and other fine watering places. This lively region of France facing the Atlantic is a perfect playground.

The Basque country season offers a variety of entertainment, and horse racing, bull fights, and pelote matches are just a few of the events which the visitor can choose to enjoy. The Basque coast people are among the most interesting in France. Theirs is a region abounding in folklore, picturesque apparel and dances which go back to antiquity. The Museum of Basque Folklore located in Bayonne contains many rare samples of the region's original way of life.

For tourists planning visits to Paris and other parts of France between October and April, the fall and winter fare reductions announced by Air France and other transatlantic airlines cut transportation costs considerably. Those who choose to travel by ship will find space easier to obtain now that the French Line's big and beautiful *Ile de France* has returned to service and joined the fleet of fast liners making regular runs across the Atlantic.

MORE CRUISES

THERE WILL be more special West Indies Cruises this coming winter than in any winter season since the close of the war, according to a preliminary survey prepared by Thos. Cook & Son. The Cunard White Star Line will be represented by two large ships, the *Mauretania* (35,739 tons), and the *Caronia,* (34,000 tons).

The *Mauretania* is scheduled to make two 18-day cruises, sailing Jan. 21 and Feb. 11.

The *Caronia* is scheduled for a special Christmas-New Year's Cruise to the West Indies sailing Dec. 21 to Nassau, Ciudad Trujillo, St. Thomas, Martinique, Trinidad, La Guaira, Curaçao, Cristobal, and Havana, returning to New York Jan. 8.

The Holland-America Line is placing the *Nieuw Amsterdam* (36,667 tons) and the *Veendam* in West Indies cruise service. The *Nieuw Amsterdam* will make an 18-day Christmas-New Year's Cruise sailing on Dec. 16, visiting St. Thomas, Martinique, Trinidad, Curaçao, Cristobal, Cartagena, Kingston (Jamaica), and Havana. She is also scheduled for two 13-day cruises, sailing Jan. 6 and Jan. 21. This liner will then sail on a 50-day cruise around South America on February 7.

The *Veendam* will make two 10-day cruises to Nassau and Havana.

A new addition to the West Indies cruise fleet this winter is the Home Line's *Italia* (21,500 tons), but new in name only. This vessel, which has been thoroughly reconditioned for regular passenger service to the Mediterranean, was known as the transport *John Ericsson* during the war, but originally she was the Swedish-American flagship *Kungsholm,* one of the most popular cruise ships afloat. The *Italia* will make two 14-day and two 18-day cruises to the West Indies, sailing December 23, January 10, January 27 and February 17.

—French National Tourist Office

THE LOIRE COUNTRY: *Chateau de Vaux-le-Vicomte.*

intermission

Philosopher At The Furnace

by J. E. Middleton

IN DRESSING for the task Joe Pyke, the furnace-cleaner, admitted that things-in-general were like the old grey mare; "they ain't what they used to be." "When I was a kid fifty years ago," he continued, "we had no truck with furnaces. We took down a hundred feet of stove-pipes, battered the soot out of them with a stick and put 'em up again. Dirty, but no trouble, if you knew how to fit the pipes. If you didn't—well, my Old Man could cuss them into place.

"Well, sir, stoves went out and furnaces came in. There were only a few pipes; no trouble with them; but the furnaces had bowels, tricky flues here and there that needed a long-handled brush to clean 'em. Even then you raked out a lot of soot with your fingers, barked your elbows on the rough iron and were spittin' black for a week after. But it wasn't an expensive job; anybody could do it. Even you could do it and it did not cost you a cent.

"Now I come up here with a fancy vacuum cleaner which I hang on the ceiling peg this-a-way. Then I screw the dust-bag onto it and plug it into this here outlet. Then I have a lamp on a long cable and plug it in over here.

"The idea is that all the soot will jump into the bag like a scared cat. Some of it does, but there's quite a lot that kinda wanders about. So I put this square of cloth under my cap and drop it down over my ears and neck and shoulders. Then I put on this old, sooty raincoat and strap it tight to me with this here belt.

"That's a trick I learned at sea. You know the Atlantic Ocean; jumpin' and rarin' like a mad bull. Well, you're standin' watch up in the bow on a cold night and every few seconds the big waves roll right over, ooh—bang—swoosh; ooh—bang—swoosh, and you're drenched from sou'wester to sea-boots. But the belt keeps the slicker tight to you and you don't even get damp.

"No; I wasn't a Navy man; just a deckhand on tankers out of the Gulf of Mexico to Scapa Flow or the Clyde. Seventeen round trips all through the war-before-last and lucky enough to miss bein' torpedoed. Well, the soot may be flyin', but with this tight slicker I still have a clean shirt, though you have a dirty floor and windows. Okay. I finish the job and charge you five bucks."

Again the vacuum roared for a spell, Joe being wedged-in tightly enough, and, doubtless, still talking, though inaudibly. On emerging he continued developing the theory that mechanical progress had not enlivened the human mind.

"O' course the inventors are smart. They know that people generally are bone-lazy and will buy any gimmick that will give them an easy time. So they make oil-burners, like this here one. And you buy it. You don't have to sift ashes or carry 'em out any more. Ain't that right?"

He grinned as he started the fan again, allowing the truth to sink into the gentlemanly writer who was just standing around while another man worked.

"In some ways," he resumed, when quiet was restored, "people in general don't seem so dumb as they used to be. But in other ways they're dumber, so it averages up. I was at a funeral the other day; Mrs. Parkes; lived on our street. You could hardly get into the church; the whole community turned out. She wasn't anybody in particular, just a fine old lady who had helped a lot of people one way or another in her time.

"I GUESS I was the only person in the church who remembered her disgrace. We came from the same town. The trouble happened when I was a kid in Public School. Her folks were well-off and put on a lot of dog for a small place; her dad owned the mill and was a Member of Parliament. Dorothy had been to Ladies' College to study singing and was one smart girl; pretty too.

"Well, sir, all of a sudden it happened and the whole town was shocked, all the way up from the odd-jobs man at the livery stable, to the school-teachers and the Rector of our church. That's how dumb they all were. Even her old man was sore and would have turned her out of the house if it hadn't been for her mother who threatened to go with her.

"No, sir; it wasn't a love business. She wasn't stuck on any special young feller; used them all like friends and neighbors and dance partners. You'd wonder what a bright young girl could do that would turn people against her. I'll tell you. One Saturday night she stood outside the Commercial Hotel bar and sang a hymn. She had joined the Salvation Army."

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

POISE—from your feet up!

—Costume and shoes, The T. Eaton Company. Photographs, Gordon Jarrett.

Here Kate Reid holds the perfect pose.

YOUR CHARMING BEST isn't all a matter of smart costuming and make-up. The ingredient that really counts is—poise. And poise doesn't come as a natural gift from your fairy godmother . . . it's something at which you have to work hard until it becomes second nature.

It's a question of what you do with your hands and your feet, how you hold your shoulders, how you walk and stand . . . it's knowing that you are, well . . . poised.

Do you buy pretty shoes and then completely forget what your feet are doing in them? Are you an ankle crosser, a chair leg hugger, a toes-in fancier?

Then for you, poise should start from the feet up . . . and you should practise the feet-together, one-slightly-in-advance pose of Kate Reid in the full-length picture at left. Kate is a rising young actress with stage training in how to walk, stand and sit. She has learned how to let her hands fall gracefully into a natural pose of complete relaxation; how to sit erect, shoulders back; and how to show off her slim feet to the best advantage; in other words, she has poise.

Indeed, in amateur Little Theatre groups all across Canada, you will find that poise still ranks high in the list of accomplishments . . . so just watch the leading lady the next time you see a show. She should have much to teach you.

A shy little foot seeks cover.

Above and below:
This means lack of poise, too.

And oh, oh! Not this either.

LYDIA PINKHAM, *one of the U.S.'s greatest business women. Her story, "Lydia Pinkham Is Her Name", by Jean Burton, has just been published.*

—Baker

CAREER WOMEN *are not a 20th Century phenomenon. Margaret Mather, born Tilbury, Ont., was a theatrical sensation of the Eighties.*

—Rice and Bell

CLAIRE WALLACE, *radio, is an example of the modern woman who has combined marriage and an exacting career with conspicuous success.*

Modern Dilemma:

Careers and Marriage Don't Mix

Anonymous

A "FOR RENT" SIGN hangs on my office door. It is the symbol of a decision.

I would like to shout from the roof tops that the married woman cannot have both a career and a happy husband.

Too biased, am I? All right then, let us be realistic and look at the career advantages first. For there are advantages; no doubt about it.

Take my own case. It differs only in detail from those of my married friends who hold down the so-called glamour career jobs. In the eyes of their less discerning sisters they are wonderwomen to whom God gave enough energy for half a dozen people.

In the eight years since I walked down the aisle, a blushing and perhaps rather naïve bride, I have had a career in advertising. Most people, including my husband, consider it has been successful. On the financial side, my yearly earnings have been close to the $10,000 mark and, for a woman in this country, that is far from peanuts. Even less the large chunk the Government lops off for income tax.

Our Joint Income

As my income increased, our living standard climbed. Our joint income of $15,000 (now there is the story!) has meant a better house in a better district, a better car, better and more custom-tailored clothes, better and more frequent vacations than my husband alone at this time could afford.

In other words, our entry into the world of gracious living, as we ad writers so glibly call it, came at least five years sooner than had I been sitting by the fireside mending socks instead of having long lunches and cocktails with some prospective client. And I am the first to agree that, at times, this higher-income living is mightily pleasant.

Through my career years, too, I have made good and lasting friendships among business associates whose stimulating company I dread the thought of giving up. For you see, I am chucking my career straight out of the office window, going home to become a better wife.

I will tell you why. No matter how you look at it—money, the prestige from a job well done, knowing dozens of VIP's and going the rounds of the right cocktail parties, just are not worth the price they take out of a woman in fatigue, worry and emotional upset. And, what is far more important, what they take out of her husband.

For there is just not room in even the best of marriages for two careers. Most of my career wife friends will say at the drop of a hat that they think their husband's career is really the more important. Yet to do lip service to this philosophy and practice it half time, either by showing wholehearted interest in one's husband's affairs or by making the home atmosphere more pleasant, is not nearly good enough.

There is, you see, that all-important matter of a man's ego. To my way of thinking any self-respecting wife worth her salt will awaken sooner or later to the fact that all the gold in the U.S.A. is not worth the multitude of little pricks her husband's ego receives simply because he happens to have a working wife.

These nasty pricks can come in a dozen different ways, none so difficult as feeling within himself that part of his living comes from his wife.

We all enjoy the prestige of doing as well or a little better than the other fellow. So does the career woman's husband. His stock with himself goes no higher when his wife pays for the new car. In the competitive business world of today a young husband must have all the self-confidence he can come by. And his wife should help build it, I have come to think, instead of running off downtown to build up her own. For in most communities, certainly in ours, the prestige of the family is the prestige of the man of the house.

Then that awful business of the career woman's friends. Fine people they are, and she loves them dearly, but oh, how they talk shop! They come to dinner at seven, stay till midnight, and perhaps spend five minutes asking polite questions as to the welfare of Mr. Husband's business. Not much fun for him. Less for his wife, knowing every five minutes of every hour that it is just for her sake he puts up with it at all.

Once every such an evening at our house, if the party is at all large, some well-meaning type is certain to turn and blurt out, "Say, Mr. Blank, what do you do for a living?" Could anything be worse?

But wait, there is more. How would you like to go home to an empty house after a hard day's work all steamed up to report your latest business coup, only to find no one there to gloat over it with you? How would you like to plan a game of golf with your best friend and his wife, only to learn at the last minute that your own wife had to stay downtown to dine with an out-of-town client?

Reason why most men endure a career-wife at all is that they are prepared, so they think at first, to put up with certain inconveniences for greater gain. To get started sooner, mostly for their wife's sake, with owning their own home, buying a new car, and getting a place in the country. But try to stop this mad whirl, this bird-in-a-cage act, once you get started! It is not easy for any career woman to adjust to a lower standard of living. Until she sees the light.

Slippers in Hand

It seems to me after all these career years that a wife should be less tired at the end of the day than her husband. She should be ready when his working day ends to appear well turned out, his slippers in hand—figuratively if not literally—and in a helpful, quiet manner listen to his troubles, encourage him in his successes.

Try that with a hectic career of your own. The career woman it is who will be looking for her own slippers, waiting for someone to light *her* cigarettes. And ten to one, friend husband will find himself considering her problems instead of his own.

Then no matter how well you think you have organized your household with domestic help there are those days when you get home tired enough to scream, a crammed brief case under your arm, to find that the part-time help has not come because some of her relatives arrived in town.

Dishes are still in the sink, beds unmade, and your own visiting relatives, just blown into town, waiting in the living-room for the smart little super-woman that you are to turn out a full-course dinner. And brother, it had better be good. . . .

I remember one day not long ago this happened to me. My brother, his wife and family had travelled a long distance to see us, had come earlier than expected. The help had not come, the house was a mess, and precious little in the ice-box.

Middle of making the meal I ran outside to grab a few flowers from the garden for our dinner table, remembered that very morning when I had stepped outside and one of the neighbors had said, "Oh, Mrs. Blank, wish I had the interesting life you have. How do you ever do it?"

But I must not blame the neighbors or the relatives. The fellow who is gypped most in the married career woman deal is her own husband. Mine won't be gypped anymore.

Prodigal Wife

WITH SWEET independence
And thousands a year
I made a success
Of my own career;
It was grand for a while,
But I'm back, my dear.

Supposing I chafe at the
Humdrum and plain
Routine of a marriage, and
Leave you again—
Then you will know I'm
Completely insane.

J. E. P.

—Atelier Photo, Athens

HER MAJESTY *Queen Frederika of Greece, in richly adorned native dress.*

Homespun Royalty:

Frederika, Queen of Greece

by Theresa E. Thomson

WHEN IN 1938 Frederika became the bride of handsome Crown Prince Paul of Greece, surely the ancient words were engraved upon her heart, "Thy people shall be my people, and thy land my land." Everything she does bears witness to some such resolve.

She had resided in Athens but a short time before she had mastered the difficult language and made constant use of it. During the war it was Queen Frederika who left the comparative safety of the palace in Athens, and took upon her slim shoulders the responsibilities of an amazing campaign on behalf of the hunted children of Greece.

Mme. Sakellaropoulos

A daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick and Lunebourg, Frederika is a great, great granddaughter of Queen Victoria and granddaughter of Kaiser Wilhelm II. She was brought up in Austria and educated in Florence and in England.

The Queen of Greece is lovely. She is tiny, with a mass of curly chestnut hair. Her eyes are deep blue, fringed with thick lashes and her complexion is flawless. She is endowed with a fine mind, a merry disposition and an understanding heart. Queen Frederika is regally beautiful when dressed for court functions, but perhaps her suffering people love her best when her slender form is clothed in a serviceable jacket and skirt, and her feet shod with heavy thick-soled shoes.

During the struggle with guerrilla bands, children have perhaps been the greatest sufferers in Greece.

Forces that are as mobile and difficult to combat as a menacing shadow, come from mountain passes in the northern provinces to plunder and destroy, then slip back to their rocky fortress. They suffer no lack of arms or provisions. Neighboring satellite nations take care of these. And the bandit leaders are encouraged to use a new weapon in the hideous game of hide-and-seek—one used centuries ago in the Ottoman Empire—the kidnapping of a whole army of helpless children.

The children are strung together in bands of half-a-dozen or so, and sent over the mountains to Russian dominated territory.

Faced with this tragedy, Queen Frederika took charge of all welfare organizations and in July, 1947, broadcast an appeal to the Greek people for aid. In this impoverished land the response was overwhelming, and "The Queen's Fund for the Relief of the Northern Provinces" was established. Its aim was to house and care for the destitute children from guerrilla-infested areas.

In less than a year 14,000 children had been brought in and sheltered in colonies which had been established in various parts of Greece. At the present time 18,000 children are being cared for in 48 different colonies, where they are provided with food, medical attention, clothing, education.

The girls, most of whom belong to the Guides, are taught weaving, needlecraft and other domestic arts.

The boys learn to construct their own beds and other furniture, to produce the excellent handmade shoes of their country and to be efficient farmers. Practically all the boys belong to the Cubs or Scouts. In fact, the Queen's Fund endeavors to fit the child to become the useful citizen of tomorrow.

When Queen Frederika visits a colony, the grateful children throng about her and the younger boys and girls press to touch her. They fling their arms about her knees, or about her neck as she stoops to greet them. With shining eyes and quivering lips she says: . . . "Their smiles will be our reward. Their mothers' gratitude will be our blessing."

But unfortunately, the Queen's Fund can care for but a fraction of the needy children of Greece. According to the most recent governmental estimates, received a few days ago from Athens, 25,000 further children are in desperate need, living under desperate conditions.

Here in Canada

Queen Frederika is doing her utmost to help them. Here in Canada Madame Coustantin Sakellaropoulos, wife of the Greek Ambassador, collects and ships clothing or food donated by individuals or organizations. These supplies are shipped directly to Queen Frederika, who distributes them according to the greatest necessity of the moment.

Travelling in devastated Greece is difficult but King Paul and Queen Frederika visit their people continually. On arriving at a town or village they stop their car on the outskirts, climb out and mingle with the crowd in the streets. There is no fanfare and no guards or secret police in evidence.

When King Paul is unable to accompany her, Queen Frederika does not hesitate to journey alone if she feels there is need for her presence in recaptured villages or in rescuing children from the bandit-infested territory.

Though youthful and girlish in appearance, Queen Frederika is the mother of three children: Crown Prince Constantine, nine years of age; Princess Sophia, eleven; and Princess Irene, seven. During the war the Royal couple were guests of Field Marshal Smuts and Irene is a goddaughter of that famous South African.

The Crown Prince and his sisters receive the ordinary primary school education, which is that of all Greek children of their ages. But the ideals of democracy come much closer home, for the palace at Athens houses twenty-eight refugee children, who receive care similar to that given the son and daughters of Their Majesties. And Frederika says she wants her son to learn first hand the conditions under which his people live. She wants him to work in the mines and factories and on the farms of Greece.

Truly Frederika has earned respect as a Queen, and as a woman.

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Personalities:

Keeper of Ontario's Heirlooms

by Lillian D. Millar

AS PROVINCIAL ARCHIVIST of Ontario, Helen A. McClung is one of the few women in Canada to hold the position of deputy head of a Government department. This short capable little woman is custodian of treasures which are guarded almost as closely as those which are housed in the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa.

If you visit Ontario's Archives Miss McClung will take you through a locked door and down into the depths by elevator. When you step out you will be confronted by a high wire compound, not unlike the compounds which housed prisoners during the war. Once you are within the heavy steel wire gate, which is locked as soon as you enter, real live history looms before your eyes. For here are the records and irreplaceable original documents from which you may trace the story of Ontario and of much of Canada and from which you may get intimate glimpses into the lives of the people of a century or more ago.

Totem Signatures

On the wall as you enter is a large document splashed with solid black pictures of fishes, birds and forest animals. It is the record of a sale of land by a number of Indians. Their totems are attached as signatures.

"This is one of our treasures," Miss McClung explained as she carefully unwrapped a small book. In it are bound the original letters which passed between American General Hull and General Sir Isaac Brock when General Brock closed in on Fort Detroit and forced it to surrender by a brilliant piece of tactics. The first letter, dated Aug. 16, 1812, reads:

"Sir. The object of the Flagg which passed the river was to propose a cessation of hostilities for one hour for the purpose of entering into a negociation for the surrender of Detroit. Yours, etc. W. M. Hull. B. Gen'l. Com'g."

From the creases it can be seen how letters were folded and sealed in the days before envelopes.

Valuable Map

In Miss McClung's opinion the most valuable map in their large collection is one 12' by 6' of the Canadian West made by David Thompson, intrepid explorer and fur trader of the North West Company. This map, which represents a lifetime of work, was completed in 1814 and it has been the basis of all maps of the Canadian West.

To Miss McClung's department come visitors from every part of Canada, and even from other countries, seeking information on a wide variety of subjects. School children come to read first-hand accounts of battles and other historical events. To understand better the people in the town in which he was going to teach, a

HELEN McCLUNG

school principal came to look up the record of the old families and the historical background of the town. A woman from the West came to trace her family tree. A politician may want to dig up interesting items about his party. A reeve may seek details as to the early days of his neighborhood.

Others come looking for information about churches, railways, early settlers, Indian treaties and a host of other subjects. When preparing flood control and conversation schemes, the Ontario Department of Planning and Development used old maps, atlases and surveyors' notes to study water sheds, to locate old mills and to trace rivers and streams.

Treasure Trove

The Ontario Archives was started in 1901 by the late Colonel Alexander Fraser. In 1923 the Bureau of Archives became a separate Government Department under the direct supervision of a Minister. In 1944 Miss McClung was appointed Provincial Archivist and became the only woman Provincial Archivist to head a separate government department.

Miss McClung is constantly on the alert to add to their collection and it has grown so that existing quarters are quite inadequate and a new archives building is in the course of erection. This summer word that papers had been found in the vault of an Ontario town sent Miss McClung hurrying to the spot. They proved to be assessors' lists, tax records and other papers giving history of local inhabitants of a century ago.

She finds some of her most valuable material on dusty shelves of second-hand stores. Old diaries and other personal papers sometimes are found when a family home is sold and cupboards and strong boxes are cleared. Last year Miss McClung found a collection of 115 water color paintings of places along the Rideau River. These were painted from 1826 to 1846 by Captain Thomas Burrows, R.E., overseer of construction of Rideau Canal.

Some papers are offered to the Archives. One of the most recent gifts came from a trust company. When moving its head office, papers were found in the vault which dated back to the 1700's. "It is very exciting going through such a collection," Miss McClung told us, "we never know just what we will find. Already we have turned up some very valuable old wills, newspapers, deeds of land and so on."

Long Hand

While collecting and preserving the records of the past is a major part of the work of the Archives, some present-day records are kept. Miss McClung has the very difficult task of deciding which ones will be most useful a century or two from now.

A vast amount of work is necessary before a collection of papers can be of use. First the papers must be sorted chronologically. They must be read carefully and then catalogued and indexed to show each subject and every item of interest. Then the best way must be devised not only to preserve each one but also to have it readily available for use.

Most of the documents and personal papers are in long hand for they are older than the typewriter. In some of the older documents the writing goes both ways of the paper. Because paper was scarce and postage was very high, when the bottom of the page was reached it was turned sidesays and the writing continued on top of the regular horizontal lines.

"To read these is difficult enough," exclaimed Miss McClung, "but many of our older documents are written in French and to decipher these old French papers, especially names, is the hardest of all."

Scottish-Irish

Helen A. McClung is Ontario-born of Scottish-Irish parents. After she was graduated from Trinity College, University of Toronto, she taught for a time in private schools until her love of history lured her to the Ontario Department of Archives. Although she is absorbed in her work she finds time for many outside interests. She belongs to both the Canadian and the Ontario Historical Associations. She is a member of the Zonta Club of Toronto, of the University Women's Club, the Art Gallery and of St. Hilda's College Alumnae.

She is as meticulous in keeping her apartment as she is in her work and if you are lucky enough to receive an invitation you will be served with an excellent meal. "My chief problem," declared Miss McClung, "is to find the time and physical energy to accomplish half the things I would like to do."

FURS:

A Touch of Midas

IF THERE'S a furrier's term for the Midas touch, it can be applied to Esther Dorothy. This American designer's favorite pastime is to turn not-so-precious furs into something the fashion headlines shout about and the smartest women wear.

This winter she has taken the lowly, and for many fashion years unsung fox, given it a crew hair cut, dyed it a beautiful rainbow of colors, (red, cypress green, Mediterranean blue, grey or buff), handled it as handsomely as nutria or Alaska seal—and all of a sudden it's high fashion. Add to this the fact that such shenanigans can be accomplished and still the price of a sheared fox coat will be around $500, and you know why Esther Dorothy is top name in fur fashions.

This season's Esther Dorothy silhouette is moderately full and wrapped with plenty of sweep to hug close or hang free over suits.

Collars are not overlarge, but are evident, and usually with deep "Dutch" points which match pointed cuffs. There are big low patch pockets on greatcoats.

Colored moleskin (red, green, blue, blonde) Mediterranean blue seal and American broadtail, all Esther Dorothy "firsts" which are widespread fashion now, are represented in the collection. This year she has done a blue broadtail "smoking," a little velvet collared tuxedo jacket with a slim skirt and big diamond buttons.

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Victoria:

The Cathedral

by Marjorie MacKay

IF YOU ARE planning a holiday in Victoria, and no doubt many Canadians will now that our nice green dollars are only worth ninety cents across the border, be sure to visit Christ Church Cathedral.

Just in case you haven't a guide—I was lucky, I had both a Warden and the Verger—here are some things to jot down in your memory. The beautiful cathedral, a smaller replica of the Liverpool Cathedral and like it, still unfinished, has many features of historical interest which, unless you have a guide or beforehand information, may go unnoticed.

The handsome railing of wrought iron, in a delicate flower design, which separates the chancel from the nave of the church, came from Westminster Abbey. It

is a part of the railing before which our present King and Queen knelt during their marriage. The Frontal on the pulpit also came from the Abbey. It is of Royal blue brocade, resembling cut velvet, finished with four tassels, and is one of the Frontals especially made for the coronation of King George and Queen Elizabeth.

Twelve stones in various shades of grey, in the curve of the wall near the small altar, came from Canterbury Cathedral. They form a part of the memorial plaque to the Rt. Rev. Sutcliffe, first Bishop of the Diocese of Columbia.

The architecture of the cathedral is Gothic and under the first arch, just where it joins the pillar, is a robin and her nest.

The story goes that while the cathedral was being built a robin chose that spot for her nest, and when the Bishop learned of it, he gave orders that neither the robin nor the nest were to be disturbed. But when the eggs were hatched, the young raised and gone from their cathedral home, the nest was preserved in plaster and a replica of the mother bird made and placed on the edge.

Another item of interest is that the beautiful chimes are rung by twelve bell-ringers, just as they are in many of England's ancient churches.

There's a small door in the wall to your left as you go up the side aisle, which should not be overlooked. It leads to an outdoor pulpit, so cleverly a part of the stone work that it might easily go unnoticed. This pulpit overlooks a large tree-shaded lawn where outdoor services have been held.

In a raised alcove at the back of the church is the beautiful font, given by the girls of St. Margaret's. Nearby is the Children's Corner with its miniature altar and kneeling bench, and on a low table is a children's visitors' book. The book means much, I was told, to the children of the cathedral and to their young visitors. One little girl from San Francisco had asked to sign it on each of her two visits.

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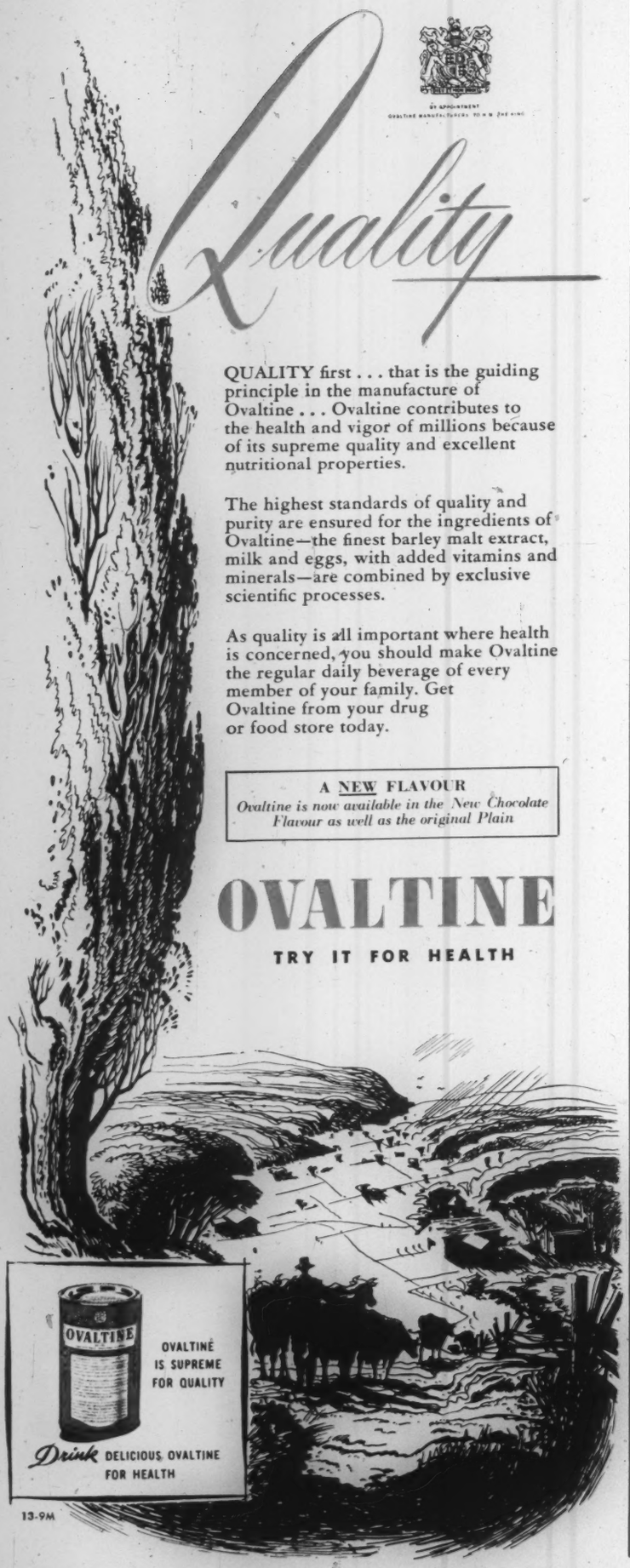
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DISTAFF:

Lady of the Press

MRS. RETA MYERS, National President of the Canadian Women's Press Club, has returned from a trip to England and the Continent. She is visiting local branches en route home to Vancouver.

■ Montrealer Ruth Sorel, one of Canada's leading choreographers, will star in "Tittle Tattle," written by Jean Papineau Couture of Montreal. A New York première is planned for this two-act ballet early in December.

■ The only woman member on the Toronto City Planning Board and a member of the Toronto Housing Authority, Mrs. H. L. Luffman, recently attended the convention of the Community Planning Association in Winnipeg.

■ At the annual convention of the Western Manitoba Teachers' Association, the guest speaker was Mrs. H. G. L. Strange of Winnipeg.

■ The first provincial conference of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs of Manitoba was held in Brandon with National President Ruth McGill of Regina as guest speaker.

■ The Ontario Business and Professional Women's Clubs were also in conference, at Ottawa, with the Provincial President, Mrs. Maude Cawsey, in the chair and with guest speaker Mrs. Liu Chieh, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to Canada. Miss Margaret Hyndman, K.C., an international Vice-President, reported the international board meeting held in Helsinki, Finland, which she attended.

■ For the first time in history a woman owner won the Orpen Cup and Saucer race at Toronto's Long Branch track, when McGill, owned by American Mrs. Frank Dougherty, finished first. Second place went to a horse owned by Canadian Mrs. Estelle Giddings.

■ Five Ottawa women pilots, Mrs. Phyllis Klotz, Mrs. Neville Robinson and Misses Dorothy Chapman, Dorothy Davis, Betty McCanse, flew to New York to attend the twentieth anniversary of the "Ninety-Nine Clubs." They were the only Canadian delegates to attend.

■ Sarah Churchill has married a British society photographer, Anthony Beauchamp. The marriage took place at Sea Island, Georgia, where Miss Churchill has been vacationing after her 16-week stock tour of the Eastern States.

■ Just back in Toronto after a two months' tour of Newfoundland is Miss Helen McArthur, National Director of Nursing Services, Canadian Red Cross. She had been reorganizing the work there, bringing it under Canadian supervision.

Brain-Teaser:

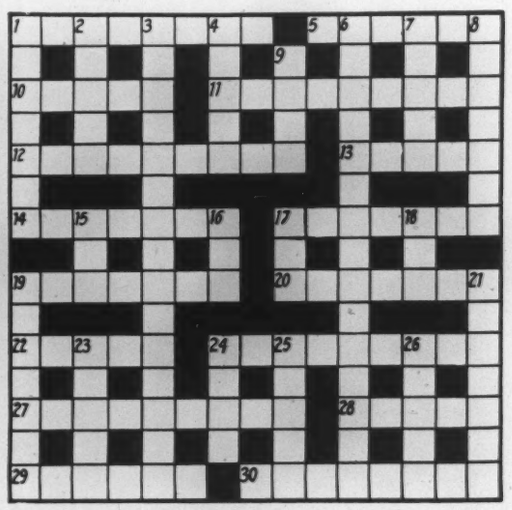
Of Cabbages and Queens

ACROSS

1 and 30. The head baker in chancery? (and patently a good judge, too). (6, 2, 3, 5)
5. I'm Irma! No, you're not! (6)
10. Queen of the whole shebang! (5)
11. I'm more cheerful now I've Ned and Len around. (9)
12. Baggy reptile. (9)
13. O, go away, when torsos are shaken. (5)
14. Did "The Gleaners" bow their heads for this? (7)
17. Green and thick-headed. (7)
19. Dine with a heavy-weight? En-chanted! (7)
20. A grip for the footman? (7)
22. What the "three men in a tub" were not there for. (5)
24. Not decent, like the modern cow. (9)
27. It's a racket! (9)
28. Sort of compete with the doctor at golf. (5)
29. They're in order when the iceman leaves the slot machines. (6)
30. See 1 across.

DOWN

1. It would dye for black-eyed Susan. (7)
2. For crack oarmen? (5)
3. This General bore a red shield, for heaven's sake! (10, 5)
4. Open the overture. (5)
6. Sewer placed out of sight? (9, 6)
7. With man this has to be satisfied. (5)
8. Victor Herbert's Mademoiselle was in the fashion. (7)
9. Cloud, seen through the wrong glasses, perhaps. (4)
15. See 17 down.
16. To Swinburne, Villon was bad glad mad as well. (3)
17 and 15. It makes an animal pull up under a bow. (6)
18. In retrospect it's always long. (3)
19. Did the audience get D.D.T.'s watching these actors of Capek? (7)
21. Do they avoid strikes in the team? (7)
23. Mr. Montague, Jr. (5)
24. Curl, especially in Brooklyn. (4)
25. Numbered among the men in the street. (5)
26. Warble à la Pons. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Figure of speech
10. Impasto
11. Chattel
12. Gardeners
13. Nabob
14. Mulcts
15. Hand-bell
18. Horseman
20. Fleshy
22. Nepal
24. Incognito
26. Epigram
27. Nothing
28. Standing orders

DOWN

2. Imperil
3. Unsheathe
4. Erode
5. Fuchsias
6. Plain
7. Eatable
8. Hill-billy songs
9. Big-game hunters
16. Delighted
17. Talisman
19. Replica
21. Slimier
23. Lurid
25. Congo

(78)

FOOD:

Game Cookery

WHETHER OR NOT your husband is a good shot, you have to face it. If he goes hunting, you will have to cook some of the spoils of the sport. There is a charming and, in the view of some wives, a mistakenly generous tradition that the bag be divided equally among all the members of the hunting party, good shots or can't-hit-a-barn-door shots.

In new households this is apt to come as a surprise to the bride. If you are completely inexperienced about what to do with game, a consultation with mama or an authoritative book on game cookery is in order. If, however, your husband has definite ideas on the hows and whys of venison preparation it would be best to pay attention to his theories and try them out.

Actually there is nothing tricky or mysterious about cooking venison, assuming you know what part of the animal you're dealing with. You can safely take over after the deer has been prepared, hung and butchered according to the best traditions and serve forth some delectable meals.

The first decision you will have to make is whether or not to marinate the meat. A good marinade aids in tenderizing the tougher pieces and removes any undesirable "gamey" flavor, particularly if you can leave the meat 4-5 days in the sauce. For any quantity of meat you need a large crock to put it in and a cool cellar to keep it in.

If you decide to marinate the beastie here is a recipe:

Marinade for Venison

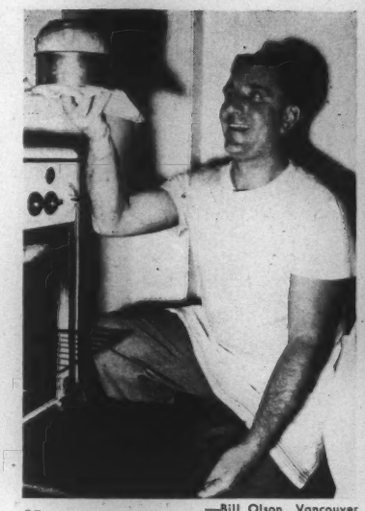
1 cup wine vinegar
2 cups dry red wine
1 tbsp. salt
3 onions sliced
4 celery stalks diced fine

Also included in a primer dealing with deer cookery is the injunction to add extra fat for all cuts since the meat is lean and dry. The best way to do this is either by larding with salt or fat pork, or by covering with strips of side bacon.

General cooking instructions follow the rules for beef except that roasts and steaks should be served rare. For a roast allow about 18 minutes to the pound in a 350° F. oven and three-and-a-half minutes per side for inch-thick steaks. Pot roasts require the usual two hour-plus treatment and pressure cooking is a great asset for very tough cuts. However if the latter method is used the meat should be marinated or parboiled if the flavor is strong.

Deerburgers

Remove a less tender cut of venison from the marinade. Wipe and put through food chopper twice. Measure 2½-3 cups and combine with 1 cup soft bread crumbs, 1 tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, 1 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce, 1/3 cup milk. Shape into patties and dust with flour. Brown in hot fat in pressure cooker. Add ½ cup strained marinade sauce. Cover cooker, exhaust air and bring to 15 lbs. pressure for 5 minutes. Reduce pressure slowly. Serve with gravy made from juices in the cooker.



—Bill Olson, Vancouver

TRIUMPH *for Rowland Astbury. His brown bread won prize at N. Vancouver Kiwanis Fall Fair. He competed against a group of women cooks.*

Note: 3 cups ground meat is about equal to 1½ pounds.

Serve the burgers with spiced grapes, fresh vegetable salad and crusty hot rolls. Finish off with a compote of apples and lots of coffee.

If your husband isn't remotely interested in hunting, and you feel the urge to experiment with game cookery, why not settle for squab?

Squab with Peas and Bacon

You will need four cleaned and dressed squab (about 1 lb. each). Wipe and truss birds as you would any poultry. Melt 4 tbsps. of butter in heavy iron frying pan and brown squabs, allowing 5 minutes to each side. Remove birds when nicely browned and cook ¼ lb. side bacon (slices cut in half) in the same pan. Remove bacon and drain on paper towelling and set aside.

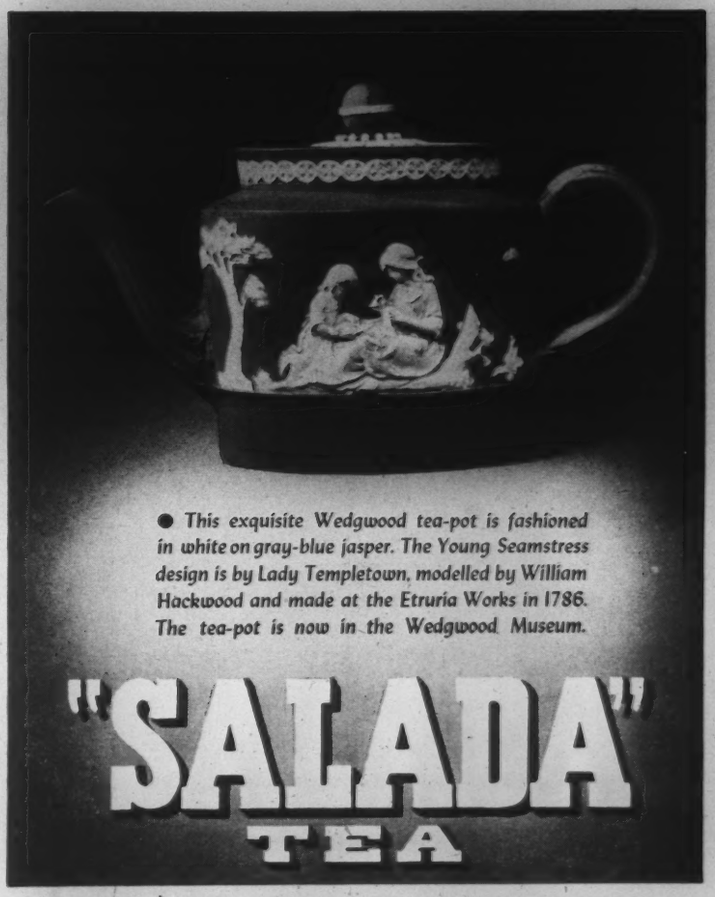
Pour off all fat but ¼ cup and add 3 tbsp. flour to this. Brown the flour and add 2 cups of water (or 1 cup water and 1 cup stock), salt and pepper. Stir until smooth.

Add to the sauce 1 package frozen peas, the cooked bacon and squab. Cook covered for about 30 minutes until the squabs are tender. Remove squabs to heated platter. Reseason sauce if necessary and pour peas and sauce around the squabs. Serves four.

■ An "R" in this month of October so oysters are acceptable again (as if they weren't before!) For a one-dish supper item you can combine cooked macaroni with tomato sauce (one with lots of character), cover all with small raw oysters and top off with strips of bacon. Bake, serve, eat and enjoy.

■ A luncheon thought—add that cup of leftover corn to recipe of prepared pancake mix. Mix and bake according to directions and serve with sausage patties and this year's chili sauce.

■ Make full use of your set-of-three graters. The coarse one does an excellent job of converting peeled raw potatoes into a fit state for quick hashed browning. Also nice to use it for grating canned luncheon meat for salads or creaming.



● *This exquisite Wedgwood tea-pot is fashioned in white on gray-blue jasper. The Young Seamstress design is by Lady Templetown, modelled by William Hackwood and made at the Etruria Works in 1786. The tea-pot is now in the Wedgwood Museum.*

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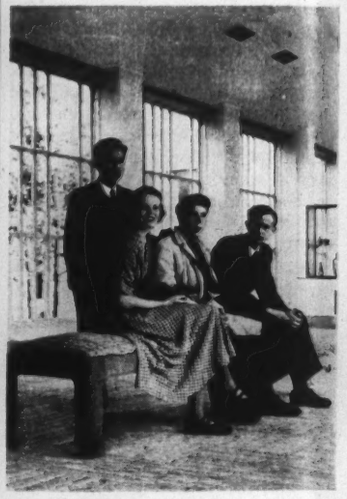
'ONE WORLD'

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

were a number of excursions as a group, including a visit to Rotterdam, where we were the luncheon guests of the Burgermeister in the Town Hall.

On week-ends the students travelled individually or in groups by car, bus, train, bicycle and "thumb". At the close of the seminar there remained two weeks before sailing time. Some of the Canadian students visited England and Scotland. A number went to Germany where they visited with German students who had attended the seminar. Paris was a popular destination. A few wandered off to Switzerland, Italy, and one or two ventured as far as Czechoslovakia.

The Canadian ISS seminar at Breda, following that at Ploen, Germany, the year before, was another effort in a unique venture in international under-



FAR CRY *brings together Lo Siang Hien, Indonesia; Ruth Comfort, Toronto; Geoffrey Pearson, son of Lester B. Pearson; and Karl Blom, Germany.*

standing. The 1950 seminar is planned for France. Entirely Canadian in origin and sponsorship, these seminars are unique among student travel plans because they are built around a core of serious study; and also because the students who attend are selected on the basis of scholarship and student leadership, and are granted scholarships for the seminar. Thus attendance is not limited to those with personal funds.

In 1948 and 1949 the seminar was financed by grants from the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO, and from the provincial governments — a total of about $35,000 a year. The finances have been precarious, some provincial grants not being ratified until the seminar was about to leave.

It is to be hoped that a more stable financial base for the ISS seminar can be secured, and it would seem to be deserving of financial support from the Federal Government.

This fall a score of Canadian universities will be stimulated by the presence of alert, well-informed student leaders fresh from the experience of the 2nd Canadian ISS seminar in Europe, and ready to place the fruits of that experience at the service of their fellow Canadians.

the lighter side

Wanted: A Wiggle Test

by Mary Lowrey Ross

EDUCATIONISTS are reported to be greatly enthused over their recent success with wiggle-tested movies for pre-adolescents.

The procedure is simple. A sample audience (aged 3 to 12) is collected and shown a movie. If the audience twitches, chatters, and forms lines to the Gentlemen's and Ladies' Rooms, the movie gets a high wiggle rating and is sent back to the distributor. If the youthful audience bites its nails, cheers and sits on the edge of its seat, the film's wiggle-rating is low and it is promoted to a place in the permanent film library. (The nail-biting is of course another problem to be taken up by a different educational group.)

This is an admirable idea, and there is no reason why it should be limited to pre-adolescents. What we need is wiggle-tested adult material.

This need not include wiggle-tested adult movies. A grown-up moviegoer who finds himself shifting knees, biting his ticket-stub, borrowing his neighbor's arm-rest, and twitching uncontrollably, should have enough sense to wiggle past the rows of knees and into the open air. His problem is easily solved. What we are concerned with is wiggle-tested material for situations the adult cannot control.

There should, for instance, be wiggle-tests for all public-speeches —patriotic speeches, educational talks, campaign addresses, after-dinner speeches and speeches on the floor of the House. (Wiggle-testing in the House would undoubtedly improve the quality of Hansard which has probably the highest wiggle-rating of any known publication.)

Consider, for instance, the predicament of an adult at a public banquet. Once the chairman has risen to introduce the Speaker, this adult is fixed rigidly in position indefinitely. A pre-adolescent in this situation could divert himself by making paper darts or shying chewed olive-stones at his fellow-guests. The adult has no resources at all. He can't get up and creep out under the outraged eye of the Speaker. He can't yawn. He can't even wiggle openly.

The best he can do is change knees, shift his left arm over the chair-back, shift his right arm over the chair-back, or lean forward with his elbow on the table. Then if the Speaker strikes an affecting note he may put his hand over his eyes, like a man uncontrollably moved, and snatch a wink or two of sleep. He had better sleep with one ear open however for after-dinner speakers have a treacherous habit of passing without warning from grave to gay.

If the Speaker had been previously wiggle-tested, the guest would have known what to expect and might have slipped out unobtrusively while the waiters were removing the celery and dessert plates.

The obvious solution here is a wiggle-detector, a simple gadget which could be attached to any chair and which would record on a moving graph every squirm and variation in the occupant's position. Then if the wiggle-readings when collected indicated a consistent level of attention with no sign of nervous jiggling in the last quarter the speaker could feel that he had passed his wiggle-test with honors.

If on the other hand they showed a jiggling line varied by violent jags and depressions this would probably mean that the listeners had spent their time shifting knees and elbows, examining their finger-nails, counting the change in their pockets, craning forward furtively to catch a glimpse of the Speaker's notes, then sagging hopelessly and reverting to finger-nail study and change-counting.

Outwardly, of course, the Speaker's address might have been a triumph; for Canadian audiences are always polite and responsive, particularly in an after-dinner mood. He had been speaking, let us say, on "The Future of Canada" and had begun with a glowing description of Canada's landscape—her mighty mountains, her rolling prairies, her great forests, her glorious lakes, her whole vast, God-given heritage (Applause.) He had then gone on to Canada's Coming of Age and the ever more important role she was called on to play in interpreting the Mother Country to the great neighboring Republic and the great neighboring Republic to our beloved Mother Country.

He would have pointed to the four thousand miles of unfortified border between us and the great Nation to the South (applause) . . .

And all the time the incorruptible little wiggle-detector under every man present would have been busily ticking out its own commentary in terms of uncontrollable jerks, swerves and saggings. . . . He's winding up . . . no he isn't . . . yes he is . . . no he isn't . . . Oh God, here we go again!

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■ Crystals that are made of plastic. They are good looking, well moulded and with an almost genuine sheen to them. They decorate a lamp made of imitation Czechoslovakian lustre. The overglaze is in ruby red, emerald or cobalt. Topping the lamp is a new lumarith shade of Celanese plastic. Polished on the inside with a mat finish outside, it throws a soft translucent light. The reflection comes from inside but does not expose the naked bulb.

■ Personally monogrammed lamps. These lamps have a wooden base with a leatherette column on which is nail-studded your initials. Red studs stand out on black or vice versa; or you may have gilt on colors.

■ A punching bag of inflatable plastic with a design of Walt Disney's character, "Goofy." Children can punch him, tackle him, beat him, without hurting "Goofy" or themselves. He will weave and sway with every blow but he sticks to the floor by virtue of a sand base in a concealed compartment. The "Goofy Puncho" is 41 inches high, weighs four pounds.

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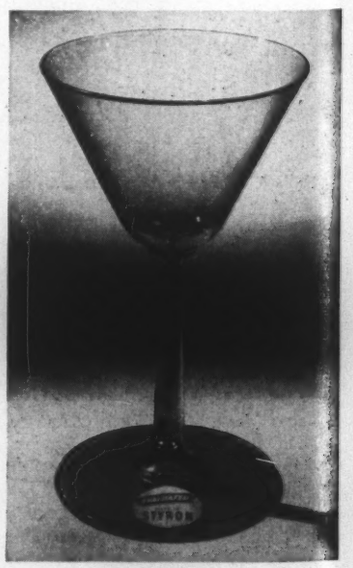

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Our Growing Pains in Steel A Challenge to Canadians

Need More Steel for Defence; More Population for Economic Steel Expansion

by Harriet Parsons

TRY TO IMAGINE the world today without steel, and you will quickly see how indispensable it has become. From bobby pins to skyscrapers, bridges, automobiles, railways, machinery, it is all around us—the very fabric of our modern industrial civilization.

Steel also provides the sinews of war: the guns, tanks, vehicles, ships and shells, which twice in this century have turned the tide of victory for the western democracies.

So when the question arises as to whether Canada needs to expand her steel capacity to meet industrial or defence needs, it concerns not only the steel industry but calls for the most careful study and thought by the Government and the Canadian people as well, to see what national policies regarding steel would be in the best interests of the country.

The salient facts of the present situation are these:

1. During the past three years, our production of steel in Canada has been running very close to capacity — although some drop in demand was felt early this autumn.

2. At the present time, no new blast furnaces, open hearths or rolling mills are being built in Canada.

3. Yet, if our industrial or defence needs should increase very greatly in the next few years, we would need greater steel capacity—and we would need to be planning it now, for new furnaces or mills take about three years to build.

Complex Factors

Before deciding to expand, however, the steel industry would have to weigh many complex factors, including costs, time, materials and markets. These are the purely economic considerations. If the need for steel expansion should be indicated chiefly from the national defence angle, then the Government would have to step into the picture.

To understand the dilemma in which the steel industry finds itself at the present time, it is necessary to realize what a complete change has taken place in the Canadian economy in the past decade, and how hard it is to determine our normal needs for steel.

The war gave a tremendous boost to the Canadian steel industry and led to the rapid industrialization of our economy. Canada's basic steel capacity jumped from 2¼ million ingot tons of steel in 1939 to over 3½ million today. Production, which was 1.3 million ingot tons in 1939, has more than doubled, being about 3 million tons last year. Along with this, new rolling and finishing capacity — continuous hot strip mills, cold strip mills and tinplate mills — have added immeasurably to our self-sufficiency. And keeping pace with the primary steel expansion has been the growth of secondary iron and steel industries, which have approximately doubled their output since before the war.

Rising Demand

After the war, there was a drop in Canadian steel production, due chiefly to strikes, followed by an anticipated rise in 1947 when the pent-up consumer demand for cars, refrigerators, washing-machines and other steel products unobtainable during the war years, was being met. But apparently Canada's leading steelmen were as surprised as anybody when the demand for steel continued unabated through 1948 and the first half of 1949—indeed, climbed to new peaks.

"When we get back to normal . . ." steelmen still say. Then catch themselves and add, with a perplexed expression, "But what is normal?"

The shift in the world picture from an acute steel shortage to an over-all world surplus, which took place almost overnight early in 1949, has added to the uncertainty over the future demand for steel. The U.S. steel mills' production fell to 85 per cent of capacity early in the year. Canadian production continued at top levels during the spring and early summer months, but showed a decline in the early autumn when three open-hearth furnaces at Sault Ste. Marie and a blast furnace at Sydney were closed down.

Is this drop temporary, or will it last for some time? Steelmen wish they knew. Some point out that the drop is partly due to the great wave of U.S. steel imports brought in last spring—in which case the drop may soon be counteracted for devaluation, import controls and the U.S. steel strike will undoubtedly turn a tide of orders towards Canadian mills.

Long Range Planning

The hesitancy of the Canadian steel companies to commit themselves to expansion plans at a time when costs are high and future demand uncertain is understandable. On the other hand, the length of time required to build new steel mills emphasizes the necessity for long-range planning if the needs of Canada's expanding economy are to be met. We would need the blueprints now if we are to have any major increase in steel capacity by 1952.

The desirability of having a coordinated program for the construction of new furnaces and mills to coincide with the development of new iron ore resources should be given very serious consideration. Although very dependent on the United States for the high-grade coking coal needed in steelmaking, Canada has vast iron ore resources of her own. Present expansion plans of the Steep Rock and Michipicoten mines in Ontario would provide iron ore supplies considerably in excess of total Canadian consumption by 1954, even before the great Labrador-Quebec deposits come into production (SN Oct. 11). It would be a pity if Canada couldn't build up a greatly expanded iron and steel industry with such rich resources!

More important than costs, time and materials, however, is the question of markets.

Before sinking millions of dollars in new furnaces and mills, the industry would naturally like to have a pretty clear idea as to where they might expect to get greatly increased orders.

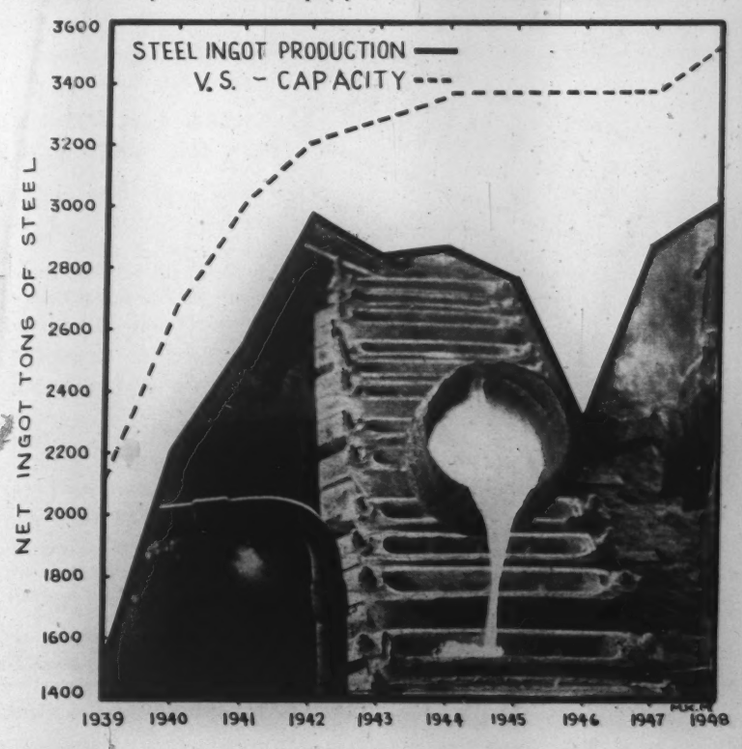
Could we sell more steel on the export market? As far as primary iron and steel are concerned, the outlook is gloomy. Each country seems determined to make its own. Australia is rushing steel expansion to sell to the Archipelago and India. In South Africa, the Government has put up $200 million for a steel plant to replace imports from England. India is planning two large new mills. Brazil and Mexico are developing big steel industries. The European steel industry

STEEL MILLING: *who'll buy it?*

is on its way back, and the United Kingdom is adding to its steel capacity. Even little Norway is building a brand new steel plant near the Arctic. The question is: who's going to do the importing?

If we must sell the bulk of our steel at home, what are the chances for expanding the Canadian market?

Could we make more of the rolled



steel we now import? It is significant that, after ten years of phenomenal steel expansion, Canada is still dependent for about a quarter of her steel requirements on the United States. When we need the heavy steel beams for a Toronto subway or a skyscraper bank building, we still have to import them. And the same holds true for literally hundreds of other sizes, shapes and specifications of primary steel. Why? Because it is not yet considered economic to set up the expensive capital equipment to make them in Canada for the present Canadian market.

The only real solution lies in the growth of the market for steel in Canada through: 1. the development of more secondary industries; 2. increased per capita consumption of steel and 3. growth of population.

Canada's per capita consumption of steel has increased greatly in the past ten years, but we still use only about 700 pounds per person per year, compared with over 1,000 pounds per person in the United States. We can look for further increase in per capita consumption as Canada continues to industrialize and as we find new uses for steel.

Secondary steel industries will continue to grow as we learn how to make a greater variety of steel products in Canada; as we find export markets for more steel manufactured goods; and as the home market grows.

But the prime requisite for the economic expansion of basic steel capacity, of rolling and finishing mills, and of secondary iron and steel industries is a greater population.

"If Canada went to 20,000,000," the president of one steel mill said to me, "we could support 75 per cent more steel production."

Think what this would mean to Canada's growth as an industrial nation and to our self-sufficiency!

It would mean that our present steel mills at Hamilton, Sault Ste Marie, Sydney and Welland would grow and become better integrated units. It would mean that a great industrial area might well develop along the St. Lawrence Valley, with its own steel industry using Labrador ore and St. Lawrence hydro-electric power. One leading metallurgist says that the St. Lawrence Valley today has "greater potentialities than the Pittsburgh of one hundred years ago." There is, however, one important limitation to the future of the St. Lawrence valley as another Pittsburgh. Coal has to be brought to the St. Lawrence valley; in Pittsburgh it's already there.

A St. Lawrence valley steel industry will depend on a U.S. supply of coal and the big catch here is Canada's U.S. dollar problem. Perhaps exports of Canadian iron will solve this problem, but until we can pay for big coal imports from the U.S., that product is going to be a millstone for a budding Canadian steel industry.

—Globe-Telegram

SCRAP STEEL: *war consumes a lot, but some of it comes back demobbed.*

Defence Needs

Finally, let us come back to the defence angle. Wars can be won or lost with steel—and we need to be very sure that we have adequate steel capacity for national security purposes. There is also the question as to whether or not new capacity should be located in different parts of the country for greater safety in case of attack.

These are not matters for industry alone to decide; they require careful Government consideration. The Canadian public also needs to be thinking about these questions and to consider whether the Government might not be warranted in actively promoting steel plant expansion, with attendant development of northern iron ore resources, for defence purposes.

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Western Man Of Iron

The CMA President Has Held Faith in Free Enterprise And the Foundry Business

by K. T. Whitefield

A MAN WHO STAGED a single-handed battle against the hard-punching Saskatchewan Labor Relations Board—and won—is Melville A. East, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and General Manager of the John A. East Iron Works of Saskatoon.

"Some people think I was knocking down labor," says East, referring to his trouble with the Labor Board. "I wasn't. I'm a free enterprise man, absolutely, but free enterprise must have decency to labor as part and parcel of it. Labor was pushed around plenty a number of years ago. Then I think labor started pushing the employers around too much, especially in Saskatchewan with the backing of the CCF Socialist Government. There is a decent middle ground."

East has had an interesting career which has probably served as the basis of his faith in free enterprise. He was born in 1904 in Grand Valley, Ont. His father John A. East was an iron molder who kept the family on the move since he worked in a number of American and Canadian foundries. But in 1910 the family settled down in Saskatoon and John East set up a modest foundry and a home with his own hands. It was the beginning of a plant which now covers two acres.

MELVILLE EAST

The shop was so badly equipped at first that his father baked the cores in the house stove oven. This went on until one day father East burned out the oven. "All the smoke and heat in the house did not come from the stove," says East. "After Mother had spoken her piece, Father knew that the days of the home as part of the foundry were gone forever."

He loved the foundry and he also loved to play the piano. "I played in an orchestra at a summer resort for several seasons, while quite young," he says. "It seemed a huge joke to me that I was paid for doing something that had always been fun."

He never had much time to spare but did have time for a schoolgirl sweetheart. He met Ruth Sparling, daughter of Western pioneers who came to Saskatoon when Saskatchewan was part of the North West Territories, during his first year in high school.

Mel Loves Ruth

"Whatever the kids call it these days, the kids in those days said Ruth and I were steadies," he says. "She was in a higher grade than I and was such a good Latin student that she sometimes was sent to the class I was in to help the ones who were not so good at Latin. I was in that category, definitely. One day she set us an exercise and when she came around to check my paper she found I had covered mine with 'I love you's' —in English, not Latin. I might have made a mistake in Latin. Needless to say, I got no class marks for that paper but I think I got high marks in another way."

Mrs. East took Arts at the University of Saskatchewan, graduating when she was 19. East took Engineering at the same university for three years. They were married in 1926 and have two sons, John, 21; William, 19, and a daughter, Eleanor, 11. The sons, given their choice of vocations, will go into the John East Iron Works. "Their grandfather and I are pleased," says the father.

East is six-foot two, and weighs 200 pounds. He was a big youth and liked athletics — swimming, water polo, rugby, basketball and tennis. At university he took a life-saving test and his time was then the best on record.

He entered the John A. East Iron Works the year he was married and worked through the foundry, pattern shop, machine shop and steel shop. For ten years he was in charge of steel design and fabrication. In 1940 he was named General Manager by his father. With father and son working together the little foundry has now grown into a plant that covers two acres.

East has a passionate love for his city and a great admiration for its pioneers. So he is sponsoring the research and writing of the story of Saskatoon, with special emphasis on the reminiscences of its oldtimers. He plans to have the book published in 1952, the seventieth anniversary of the arrival of the first settlers, the men and women of the Temperance Colonization Association, formed at Toronto. Those people, camped in the summer of 1882 on the high banks of the swift-running South Saskatchewan River, named their settlement-to-be, Saskatoon, after the saskatoon berries the Indians sold them.

"A beautiful name for a beautiful city," says East.

business angle

A Personal Look at Britain

London.

AFTER a thorough job of researching and poll-testing, it's now possible to state authoritatively that I am the only person in captivity who can get seasick on a boat tied up to a dock. Or very nearly seasick. Furthermore, the boat doesn't have to be near the sea. Many years ago I covered a shipping beat for *The Gazette* in Montreal and went on ships (mostly motionless) every day. Just the slant of the decks and inside passageways and the ship smells would make me feel squeamish. I never actually did, but always felt that I could and would if I stayed long enough.

Transatlantic travel by air is marvellous. You get from Montreal to London—or, at any rate, from Gander to Prestwick—in no more time than the train takes from Toronto to Montreal. Actual flying time from Gander to Prestwick is seven hours two minutes. And I didn't get airsick, I had been certain I would but I didn't. Iron will power did the trick. Also there is the fact that almost all the time the plane was as smooth as a billiard table.

On the flight down to London I still felt fine, and spent the time looking out eagerly at the England I hadn't seen for thirty years (since I left it in September 1919 as a homebound Canadian soldier) but it was to hazy to see much. However, I'll be seeing plenty of it soon, though heavy rain clouds kept us circling over London airport for half an hour.

Touring Editors

I'VE COME to London as one of six Canadian editors brought here as guests of the British Government. The others are R. C. Rowe, President of National Business Publications; Floyd S. Chalmers, Executive Vice-President of the Maclean-Hunter Publishing Co.; Andrew D. MacLean, President of Hugh C. MacLean Publications; S. C. Willson, Editor of *The Monetary Times*, and R. E. Crawford, Editor of *Canadian Machinery and Manufacturing News*. We arrived this morning, Sunday, and after lunch at the Park Lane Hotel I went to bed, being one of those unaccustomed travellers who find it difficult to sleep in any unusual spot such as 19,000 feet above the Atlantic Ocean.

Now it's still the same Sunday but later, and I feel as good as new. So after taking some food and a walk around to promote realization that I am really in London again, I am hastening to make my first report on Britain Today, to catch this issue of SATURDAY NIGHT.

Here's the report. It feels wonderful to be here, even though it's been raining all day; London looks rather tidier and cleaner than I had expected (apparently a lot of painting had been done recently, no doubt for the tourist trade); there are plenty of cars on the streets, almost as many as in a Canadian city; the smallness of most of the cars takes your eye, and the contrast they make with the occasional American tourist's car; the taxis seem to be the very same ones we knew so well back in the first war.

I've been gazing at people and trying to determine if they look any more tired and worn than Canadians do, and have to report that they certainly don't seem any less alert than Toronto's hundreds of sidewalk superintendents who watch the big pile-drivers on the Yonge Street subway. (I hope I'm not libelling the British here; anyway, what's wrong with watching the pile-drivers?)

A Full Program

TOMORROW morning, Monday, we are due to start on a program laid out by our hosts covering the next twenty-three days. The first week is to be spent in London and the rest in visiting industrial centres all the way up to Edinburgh. All our travelling is to be done by automobile, which is good because we'll see more of the country. I hope to tell you all about it.

The program is a very full one and apparently we'll have little time to see any of the girls we left behind us so long ago—I mean those of us who are first war veterans. The first item tomorrow is a visit to the Commonwealth Relations Office. Then we go to Canada House, to be received by the High Commissioner. Then back to the hotel for lunch. In the afternoon a visit to the London Transport Executive; in the evening a reception by Lord Kemsley.

Tuesday: discussions with the Board of Trade and Ministry of Supply, lunch as guests of the Dollar Exports Board, the afternoon with the Dollar Exports Board (this will be close to the as-yet-unstated purpose of our visit to Britain); in the evening we're guests at a reception at Canada House again. Looks like rather a grim day. These are samples from the program; I'll report to you next week on how they actually come out.

by P. M. Richards

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Standard Chemical Company
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Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of twelve and one-half cents (12½c) per share on the issued Common Shares of the Company has this day been declared payable on the 1st day of December, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
G. MILLWARD
Secretary
11th October, 1949.

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Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) on the issued 5% cumulative redeemable preferred shares of the Company has this day been declared payable on the 1st day of December, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
G. MILLWARD
Secretary
11th October, 1949.

Canadian business

THE ECONOMY

THOUGH a change for the worse might be at hand, the Canadian labor scene was still relatively peaceful last week, in sharp contrast to the United States. The federal Department of Labor reported that Canadian workdays lost by strikes this fall have been fewer so far than in any similar period since 1941. This week employment across Canada continued at a high level, though pockets of unemployment were appearing here and there as industries producing mainly for export were affected by the halting of purchases by sterling area countries.

Canadian business sentiment was (1) depressed by the prospect that Canada will suffer an acute shortage of some kinds of steel if the U.S. steel strike continues much longer, as well as by fear of what the future may hold for Canada's all-important export trade in view of the sterling area's intensified efforts to conserve dollars, and (2) cheered by the steady recovery from recession in the United States.

Canadian department store sales last week again showed an advance over a year ago, construction contracts for the first nine months were up 9.1 per cent from last year, and electric power output showed a similar healthy gain. Business was very good by all normal standards, but its basis seemed, at the moment, none too secure.

FOREIGN TRADE:

German Markets

TRADE between Canada and Germany is expected to increase. Until recently German trade was regulated by the Joint Export and Import Agency for the Allied occupation forces. This organization is being disbanded, and the new Government of Western Germany is setting up its own trade policy.

What seems to be the first step in this direction is the visit of eight German businessmen to Canada. They are going home early in November, but during the month they have spent here they have made a pretty thorough exploration of the possibilities of stepping up the volume of trade between Canada and Germany.

Iron and steel products, oil drilling equipment, chemicals, ceramics, optics and asbestos are the lines in which the visitors were most interested.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railway Strike?

THE RAILROAD Brotherhoods are not happy about the efforts of conciliation officers from the Federal Labor Department in negotiations with the major Canadian railways. The Brotherhoods are asking a 40-hour week with the same take-home pay, a ten-cent-an-hour wage increase, and union security. They say railway management has failed to negotiate these demands in any respect, and that the conciliation officers have failed to persuade the railway chiefs to do so.

Spokesmen for 30,000 railway employees are now asking that a conciliation board be established by the Minister of Labor—"without delay."

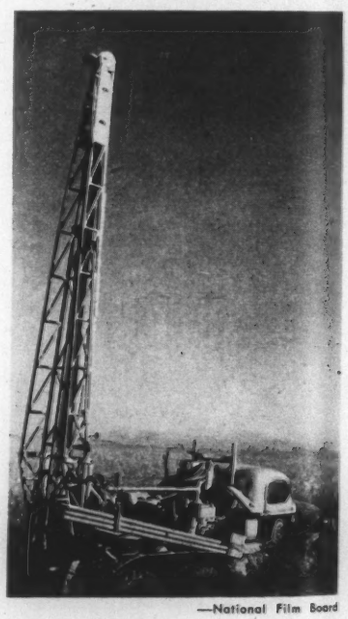
OIL:

Five Niagaras

ALBERTA OIL is "now pouring energy into Canadian life with the compelling force of five Niagaras," according to John R. White, vice-president of Imperial Oil Ltd., chief spender in the search for that oil. Mr. White told the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Engineering Institute of Canada, at Ottawa, that the energy from 18,400 barrels of petroleum is about equal to the energy that is drawn off from Niagara Falls in a day. It is estimated the Alberta field will be able to produce 100,000 barrels daily by the end of this year. Thus five Niagaras.

1,000 Wells

OVER 1,000 wells are now producing oil in Alberta, but market proration prevents a record output. Of these approximately 225 are in Redwater, already by far the largest field in Canada. Imperial Oil has boosted its successful producers in Redwater to 56. Royalite, one of the Dominion's biggest independent producers, last week placed on production its twentieth success in that field. It is reported that



—National Film Board

OIL SEARCH: *a seismograph mounted on a truck is used to locate oil.*

Anglo-Canadian-Home Oil team has its full quota of 12 wells producing on its 480 acres. In the same field Texaco Exploration-McColl Frontenac team, already with seven wells operating, hopes to secure its first production at Leduc in the Calmar area, southwest corner of that field, while Canadian Gulf has increased its Redwater successes to 23.

Addition of at least another 100 million barrels of oil, greater than the output of Turner Valley, to Alberta's proved reserves was reported last week in a single well. This is the Imperial Simmons No. 1 well located about 3½ miles southeast of the current limits of the Redwater field and on the indicated extension of that area.

MINES:

INCREASE OUTPUT

AS TO THE early prospects of stepping up the output of uranium, Canray Mines, original discovery in the Alona Bay area, on the east shore of Lake Superior, is now underground. Underground work is also planned for a second Ontario property, Jalore Mining Co., wholly-owned subsidiary of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., of Pittsburg. The Nicholson Mines operation, 2½ miles from Goldfields, Sask., is now assured of funds to reach the production stage.

Also of significance is the working option granted to Molybdenum Corporation of America on the Bobjo holdings, the initial discovery in the Mattawa district. These claims adjoin ground optioned by the corporation earlier this year. Further the holders of claims staked before Nov. 1 this year in the Alona Bay area of Lake Superior Provincial Park will have five years to satisfy the Ontario Department of Mines that they have found something worthwhile. Over 3,000 uranium claims have so far this year been recorded in the Alona Bay area, as against 186 in 1948.

BUDGET SPEECH:

Smiles and Warnings

THE SECOND edition of the 1949 budget was smiles all the way for members of the Parliament and most Canadians. Revenues are good and a surplus is prophesied even after the additional tax concessions on fuel oil, cider and preferred dividends. MP's did not seem to notice the undercurrent of warning in the budget message, and Mr. Abbott certainly did not make it obvious. "For the balance of the fiscal year," he said, "we continue to expect high levels of employment and income."

But the warnings were there, even if buried. "Some declines in our overseas export markets have already occurred and some further declines can hardly be avoided." "We cannot afford to overlook the possibility of short-run declines in the absorptive capacity of the American market." "It is possible that a part of the increased imports from overseas may result in greater competition with some of our domestic producers. Some adjustments may be necessary."

Canadian manufacturers, in particular, were given a very clear warning not to look for increased tariff protection against imports from the sterling area.

"We must be willing," said Mr. Abbott, "to receive the goods which our customers overseas may send us."

To put restrictions in their way would be to defeat the purpose which was in our interest as well as theirs.

While Mr. Abbott recalled the decision of his March budget to postpone all major construction work, he also said that the Government was "actively reviewing measures to counteract any serious downturn that might develop in our export markets and economic activity at home. Mr. C. D. Howe the same night told the Canadian Exporters Association that the outlook called for "a flexible and varied range of measures to maintain the domestic economy which can be put into effect in the most appropriate form on short order."

—James Lynch

C. D. HOWE: *this winter a "spotty local problem" in Canada's forests.*

In the Ottawa jargon, unemployment in particular industries or regions is called either "an adjustment" (the word used by Mr. Abbott) or "a spotty local problem" (Mr. Howe's phrase).

One "spotty local problem" to be faced this winter is a reduction of woods operations in most of the forest areas of Canada due to the low demand from the sterling area and less U.S. demand for pulp and pulpwood.

The Government measures which might be used to alleviate the situation have been kept under close wraps. The only suggestion heard publicly is road construction, but that alone would not meet Mr. Howe's description of "flexible and varied measures."

Prospects that European and British demand for Canadian timber may be permanently reduced seemed to be increased by the latest move of the International Bank. It has just provided $2.3 millions for Finland and $2.5 millions for Yugoslavia which is to be used to develop their timber resources. With this money the two countries will buy equipment which can only be got for dollars, and repayment will be made—here is the point which makes bad reading for Canadians — not by them but by their customers.

United Kingdom, Belgium, France and Italy will buy timber from Yugoslavia under the agreement. Finland will supply the U.K. and Belgium as well as Denmark. In the first two years buyers will still be paying dollars even though they are getting timber from Eastern Europe. But after the two years Finland and Yugoslavia are expected to have increased their production so much with the help of the new equipment that Europe will have little need for North American timber.

This new arrangement follows a deal between France and the United Kingdom whereby Britain will take $6.2 millions' worth of French timber. This doubles previous purchases and helps France to get rid of a lot of scorched timber left by this year's disastrous fires in the Landes area.

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BILL: By the way, Jack, I got a circular in my mail today about those "Welcome" Food Parcels that so many people are sending over to England nowadays. Suppose you and I step out of character, just for once, and tell all the readers of Saturday Night about them. What do you say?

JACK: I'd say it was a good idea! Many of those readers already send parcels to England, and would be glad to know about a service that you and I honestly believe gives people so much more for their money.

BILL: Sure enough! I wish all of them could see the new Christmas circular that I received. Such a well-chosen selection of food, the very things English homes want most—Boneless Sliced Turkey, good Canadian Pork, solid meat; Butter and Cheese, Christmas Pudding and Christmas Cake—

JACK: —not to speak of Chocolates, Tea and Sugar, Shelled Nuts for dessert and Fancy Coconut, just the very things that mean "Merry Christmas!"

BILL: Yet the prices are much less than one would expect to pay, and they include the insurance, packing and contents, with safe delivery in Great Britain or Northern Ireland absolutely guaranteed.

JACK: I wish more people knew about the "Welcome" line of Food Parcels—business firms, too, who send gifts to their connections in Britain at Christmas. It would save them trouble, assure them of top-quality foods, and save them money. How can we let them know?

BILL: Well, we could say, both together and loudly, "Hello, readers,

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DIVIDEND NO. 346

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st October, 1949.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, 119 St. James Street West, Montreal, on MONDAY, the FIFTH day of DECEMBER next.

The chair to be taken at 11 o'clock A.M.

By Order of the Board.
GORDON R. BALL,
General Manager.

Montreal, 11th October, 1949.

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 19

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly Dividend for the quarter ending December 15, 1949 of One dollar and twelve and one-half cents ($1.12½) per share on the outstanding paid-up Four and one-half per cent (4½%) Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable December 15. 1949, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on November 15, 1949.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, October 14, 1949

U.K. business

OPOPONAX AND YACCA

IMMENSE expenditure of time and effort has been directed in recent months to the liberalisation of trade. Within the scope of the Marshall Plan, the countries of Western Europe have formulated lists of goods which they will import from one another under open general licence. Within the wider scope of the International Trade Organizations, 147 separate bilateral negotiations have been undertaken to reduce or limit tariffs. It is opportune to inquire whether the results justify the effort.

The unspontaneous nature of the negotiations should not be surprising or discouraging. Various nations have committed themselves to help other countries to sell to them and have sometimes had to be pushed and prodded judiciously when, confronted with the need to make concessions, they have seemed reluctant to move. There have nevertheless resulted from the negotiations some impressive lists of goods in which it will henceforth be easier to trade.

But the significance of the lists is not always in proportion to their length. When items like opoponax and yacca appear in the lists one can be forgiven for wondering whether all the time of the negotiators was well spent. The result of the ITO proceedings at Annecy was a list of some 5,000 items, but many of them are trifling.

TOWARDS FREE TRADE

IN EUROPE no one expected sensational results from the freeing of imports, because the countries are, in the main, mutually competitive, and they have not reached the stage where they will abandon whole industries in the interest of European economic unity.

—Wheeler

PREMIER DE GASPERI: *Italy's signature was very important at Annecy.*

The freeing of trade is confined to inessentials. Where essential industrial commodities, such as metals, figure in the "unrestricted" lists it is found in many cases that they were already being imported as freely as required and available under licences which were granted with minimum formality.

"Legitimate interests" of home manufacturers have been preserved; and precautions have been taken against loss of hard currencies. Nothing, in short, has been done to cause serious alarm to the protectionist.

The original 23 signatories to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (negotiated in 1947) plus the ten new members signing at Annecy comprise most of the countries which trade on what the West understands as normal commercial principles. Most of the big non-Socialist trading nations have now been brought into G.A.T.T.; but the omissions—they are such countries as Argentina, Mexico, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey—represent a weakness in the organization which it is hoped to correct later.

Less Ambitious

This year's discussions at Annecy have been much less ambitious than those at Geneva in 1947. A few outstanding negotiations among the original 23 have been completed, but no new ones were initiated. The primary purpose was to extend the area of tariff limitation to the new and most important members, Sweden and Italy.

It is of great importance, organizationally, to get all the signatories to the International Trade Organization Charter into this tariff scheme. But it is also important that the resulting liberation of world trade shall be effective. Unfortunately, not even the effects of the original Geneva agreements have ever been properly assessed, and some critics doubt whether they have really done much to expand world trade. It is too early to say that much will result from Annecy.

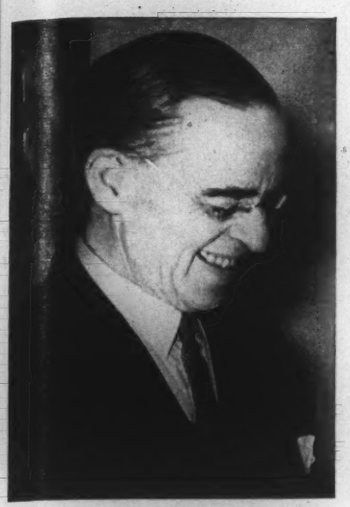
That important reductions in tariffs have been made is evident. But it must be recognized that quotas and licensing restrictions have been a much more potent hindrance to trade in the post-war years than tariffs. (SN, Oct. 25.)

With the conspicuous exceptions of the U.S.A. and Canada, virtually all the participants in these tariff-reduction schemes use the quantitative method of restricting imports. It must also be recognized that many of the tariff "concessions" made are not reductions at all but merely undertakings not to raise tariffs, or to raise them less than had been intended.

The next conference, in February 1950, will be concerned with general problems in the trade between the participants. Not until late in 1950 are further negotiations due for limiting tariffs. The intervening period may be crucial.

Trade Recession

A general trade recession cannot be ruled out as impossible. The monetary changes initiated by Britain last September will undoubtedly develop further, with unforeseeable consequences. In this situation leisurely action is not likely to avail much. If trade is to be freed it should be done boldly. There should be less concern with the free import of yacca from Europe and with Imperial Preference on cod liver oil in the setting of world trade.



SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS: *on Britain's production, "I call this good."*

THE ROAD BACK

EVEN before the pound was revalued, Britain's over-all balance of trade position was improving. Provisional figures for the value of Britain's total exports during September this year show an increase of £10.8 million over September, 1948. At the same time the value of her imports dropped £22.9 million from the high figure for August, 1949.

Because of the lag between the time goods leave the factory and are recorded by customs, these figures reflect an improvement in the British position which was not brought about by revaluation of the pound. They serve to emphasize the fact that Britain's problem was not one of a general imbalance, but only one of an imbalance with dollar areas.

In fact, apart from the difficulties with dollar areas, the whole British economic picture shows an impressive improvement this year. This month Sir Stafford Cripps pointed out that British industrial production in the twelve months ending in July was 25 per cent above the 1946 average, and 6 per cent above the average for the corresponding period in 1947-48. Even the popular scapegoat — output per British worker—received a pat on the back. During the last two years labor productivity in the U.K. has risen at an annual rate of 4 per cent.

Production figures show the following increases above the 1946 averages: manufacturing industries, 32 per cent; china and earthenware, 52 per cent; vehicles, 47 per cent; engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods, 40 per cent; textiles, 32 per cent, and chemicals, 25 per cent.

Said Sir Stafford, ". . . I call (this) good. But it is not yet sufficient to make up for the loss of an overseas investment income that used to pay for one-fifth of our imports, or for the total loss of assets amounting to one-fourth of our former national wealth."

In other words, the British have some big losses to make up, and a high level of exports is the only way of doing it. Perhaps revaluation will be a big help, at any rate one of the earlier objections to it—the higher prices of imported raw materials — seems less forceful now. On the basis of U.K. exports for 1938, it can be roughly estimated that prices of raw materials represent only about one-seventh of the F.O.B. prices of the total of U.K. exports. The price advantage given U.K. exporters by devaluation should be enough to offset this.

—Capital Press

DANA WILGRESS: *Canadian High Commissioner in U.K. There is still a big dollar problem to be faced.*

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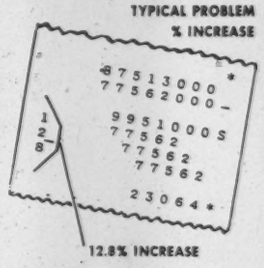

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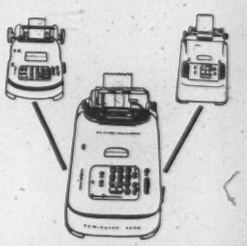

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U.S. business

PULP AND PAPER

CANADA'S great pulp and paper industry received a big boost from the recent Annecy tariff slashes, in the opinion of United States paper manufacturers who hold that the State Department has sold them "down the river".

The American delegation ostensibly was negotiating with Finland and Sweden in the French city of Annecy last summer on forest products, but Canada was the real winner. That was the verdict of paper trade officials in the U.S. who went into an all-day huddle as soon as Washington released the Annecy tariff concessions.

The paperboard concession to Finland, paper officials charged, were outright violations of pledges made to the industry by the State Department. They claimed they had had assurances that no tariff reduction would be made except in negotiation with a "chief supplier" country. Finland, they wryly noted, scarcely can be considered a chief supplier when she exports only $400,000 worth of paperboard to the States annually, in contrast to the $5,000,000 worth of paperboard supplied by Canada. Under the "most favored nation" clauses in U.S. trade treaties, all nations get the benefit of trade concessions made to any particular nation; so Canada will cash in on the concession to Finland.

Had the Annecy tariff concessions taken place last June, the low point in 1949 United States paper operations, the hue and cry from domestic paper producers would have been much louder. As it is, paper operations here are back to nearly 100 per cent of capacity. September production ran only 3 per cent behind the same month last year, while operations in the current quarter are expected to shoot ahead of those of a year ago. The industry went through a fairly tough period of inventory adjustment last spring but is back now to the point where some companies are placing customers once more on a quota basis.

CANADA SIGNS: *Leon Mayrand of External Affairs signs line at Annecy.*

A current world survey of eighty paper-consuming countries, exclusive of Russia, shows that production of paper and paperboard in Canada and the United States has increased 11,000,000 tons since 1937; the Latin Americas, 350,000 tons and Australasia, 115,000 tons. Europe and Asia produce less while Africa and the Near East have made minor gains since 1937.

PROTECTIONISTS QUIET

On the whole there has been remarkably little pressure for United States tariff boosts as a result of either the currency devaluations abroad or the Annecy tariff reductions.

Dealers in only two major products —whiskey and petroleum—have raised a cry against what they term the adverse effects of the devaluations. These two industries have requested action by the Tariff Commission under the "escape clause" of the tariff law. Other complaints before the Commission are classified as "minor" and do not involve major U.S. industries.

The fact is the current high level of prosperity in business has caused a "complete lack of concern about imports adversely affecting our major industries", according to one Tariff Commission official. At least, he adds, the Commission has seen no indication that American business is worried over imports at this time. The Commission has ten or eleven complaints from minor business concerns on the docket, but all of these applications pre-date the recent currency devaluations.

Yet Washington officials have their ears to the ground constantly to detect any ground swell of opposition to the government's foreign trade

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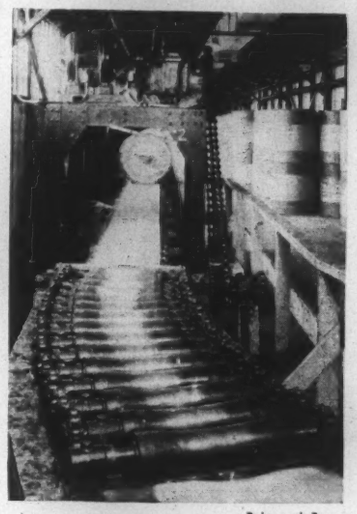
policies. One department is reported to be sitting on a secret list of goods they think other countries could sell in larger volume in the U.S. Drawn up by a special mission to Western Europe of Marshall Plan officials,



—Pulp and Paper

CANADA BENEFITS: *Nova Scotia newsprint for export to the U.S. soon.*

this compilation probably won't be released. Department heads fear criticism from producers who look askance at heavier competition from abroad.

WELFARE STRIKE

LAST spring a group of Britons spent six weeks touring the U.S. to find out what the American steel industry had that their own didn't. Their report reads like a sharp barb pointed at the Welfare State.

Higher American output in the foundries, they concluded, was due to better organization, and particularly, to the stronger incentive which the American worker had to maintain a high level of productivity. The incentive was the fear of unemployment. According to the Britons this incentive is absent in the Welfare State.

". . . In the absence of unemployment benefits comparable with British practice, the consequences of falling out of a job can be disastrous to a wage earner. Promotion to a higher rated job acts as an insurance against loss of employment. High productivity is the golden road to a better rated job."

—Wheeler

PHILIP MURRAY: *steel output is reduced — welfare is the issue.*

This was sweet music to industrialists threatened with nationalization, but last week someone got off key. Strikes had reduced U.S. steel production to one-twelfth of capacity, and the issue, embarrassed Britons learned, sounded suspiciously like welfare. Output per U.S. worker was being reduced because he didn't have welfare benefits—or as much as he wanted.

Whether or not the unions get what they are asking doesn't make the report of the investigating Britons sound less flimsy. It became evident that in the U.S., as anywhere else, fear of loss of income does not always lead to high productivity. In some cases a nation-wide strike is the result.

BANK LOANS DROP

While Canada's chartered banks have recorded new highs in savings deposits, twenty of New York's largest banks showed an insignificant change in deposits in recent months. Both Canadian and New York banks reported a drop in loans.

The decline in loans in the U.S. in the September quarter was mostly due to contraction in borrowing by business. American business people not only were restricting new credit loans; they were reducing existing loans. This decline mirrored the prevailing business uncertainty and the strike situation in steel, coal and aluminum.

Deposits of all banks in the United States as of June 30, were about the same as a year earlier but were $5,000,000,000 below those at the beginning of the year. Most of this decrease in the first half of 1949 was in checking accounts of business and individuals.

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Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on the 15th day of December, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November, 1949, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

By Order of the Board.

J. W. HAMILTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Calgary, Alberta,
October 21st, 1949.

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Dividend No. 249

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Thursday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1949.

By Order of the Board,

T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager.

Montreal, Que.
October 18, 1949.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

business briefs

BEST VINTAGE YEAR: *a buyer and a grower look over some of the Niagara Peninsula grape crop. An unusually high sugar content in this year's grapes promises to make 1949 one of the best vintage years in the Peninsula's history.*

■ Sugar tests of the 1949 **grape crop** revealed a sweeter harvest than ever before in history. Some grapes tested as high as 25 per cent sugar, an almost unheard-of count in Canada.

The sweetness was caused by a hot, dry summer with lots of sunshine. But the drought also meant a lower yield, 43 per cent under 1948. The Ontario Department of Agriculture estimated the crop at about 22,000 tons, most of which will be used by the wineries. And for those who make wines in the Niagara Peninsula, 1949 will go down as one of the best "vintage" years. The color, flavor and sweetness of the grapes are ideal for wine-making.

■ For the nine-month period ended Sept. 30, net profits of **National Hosiery Mills Ltd.** are estimated as $381,-047. This is after all charges, including income taxes have been paid. Further conversion of Class A shares into Class B shares to take advantage of the higher dividend rate on the latter, currently leaves the share capitalization as 16,066 Class A shares and 106,913 Class B shares.

■ **McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines** are doing much better this year. Earnings are running higher, and net profits for 1949 are expected to reach $200,-000—equivalent to six or seven cents a share. The improvement is reflected in the fact that last year the company had a net loss of $6,167. Higher production is attributed to marked improvement in the grade of ore resulting from developments in some of the older levels.

■ **Dividends** totalling $30,552,319 were paid out by Canadian corporations for October according to J. R. Timmins and Co. Last year the figure was $29,068,000. The cumulative total for 1949 is also higher than it was for last year—$337,027,357 as compared with $308,030,078.

■ Looking to the future Canadian **business generally,** except gold mining, appears content that revaluation of the dollar was no more than 10 per cent. Action of gold stocks on the Toronto Stock Exchange since return to the pre-parity price of $38.50, and the one anticipatory upsurge in prices, has reflected disappointment in the extent of help for the mines, and the fact that next year Government cost-aid will be reduced. Base metal shares have turned in a better performance, as they stand to be the biggest beneficiaries. Stock exchange indices for September showed base metals gaining 5.35, while the golds reacted 3.21.

■ As for the **gold mines** a survey indicates that about two-thirds of the producers will be better off through devaluation, despite promised modification of assistance next year. Recent trading on the stock exchange, however, indicated a disposition to reduce gold share holdings and there was a lack of the buying power that might have been expected. The fact that $38.50 an ounce can be secured for all output will boost profits for the larger producers, many of which have been receiving little or nothing of Government assistance. It will also enable established mines to proceed with deferred development programs—sparking the hunt for new producing sections—and the treatment of lower grade, or marginal ore, which has not really been profitable since the middle 'thirties.

■ Talk is also heard from across the border of a higher price for gold, along with expectations of devaluation of the **U.S. dollar,** but this would appear to be some distance in the future. A further rise in the price of gold, however, would make any special Government help unnecessary, and there are those who explain the intention of the Dominion Government to reduce the bonus next year is in the belief that President Truman may have a change of mind about increasing the world price of gold.

Canada's gold production, at any rate, is climbing and this to an extent brings in needed American dollars. Incidentally the Dominion's peak gold output was in 1940 and 1941 ($205,-000,000), when gold was worth $38.50. Costs, however, have climbed more than 40 per cent since then, and are still rising, but production in excess of $200,000,000 may again be reached. The current year is likely to see an output of around $140,000,000, production for the first half being the best since the like period of 1943. Gold mining still has its problems, but at least is able to report worthwhile progress in the right direction.

■ Shares of **base metal** companies, some of which are also producers of gold, have improved marketwise. Prices to Canadian consumers for lead, zinc and copper were lifted about 10 per cent on devaluation. Lead and zinc since have been cut in price, the first decline since May, and this naturally caused some concern among traders after the sharp declines in non-ferrous metals earlier in the year. As this is written interest has quickened particularly in this group, with prices surging upward despite the drop in metal prices. As a result of revaluation it is estimated that two companies, International Nickel and Consolidated Mining and Smelting, will each profit as much as the whole mining industry, due to the fact some of the gold output already has been bonused.

new products

■ Incoming and outgoing mail can be stepped up by a new development of Commercial Controls Canada Ltd. The company is currently boasting about their "MultiOpener" and "Multi-Sealer." The opener opens and stacks thousands of envelopes per hour, and the sealer does the reverse. Both machines have a large adjustable receiving hopper to accommodate various sized envelopes.

■ The "Train of Tomorrow," which is now touring eastern Canada, features, among other things, a telephone installation that permits easy communication through plug-in lines while the train is standing in the station. It also has a "ship to shore" type of equipment which enables completion of calls by a combination of radio and local or long distance telephone lines. The system handles both incoming and outgoing calls.

■ If you're a boy scout at heart and lack the know-how to build an outdoor barbecue pit, M & D Products Ltd. may be able to help you. They are turning out a portable grill which is made entirely out of aluminum. It has a warming oven, a barbecue spit and an ash pan. When you're not using it for a grill you can use it as a table. It is 27 inches high and measures 49 inches by 21 inches, and can easily be dismantled for carrying.

■ It's getting so the fish hasn't got a chance. An American company has developed a "gun" which will enable you to drop your plugs and bait right on any spot you want within 100 feet. The gun is spring-powered and can be used with any standard fishing reel.

SATURDAY NIGHT

National Round-up

ONTARIO:

Tory Revolt

SOME 800 delegates who will swarm into Toronto on November 7 and 8 may officially stamp the end of a regime in Ontario politics. The delegates will be attending the first meeting of the Ontario Progressive Conservative Association held since former Premier George Drew was elevated to Ottawa and they are expected to order some changes.

Out of the meeting, according to an extraordinary amount of current speculation, probably will emerge a provincial organization with a completely new character and personality.

Scheduled to go out are brain-trusters, down-town Toronto lawyers, brokers and would-be king-makers who surrounded Mr. Drew and were sometimes known as his "war council" and sometimes as the "cloak and dagger boys".

In will go a group of officers who will be in favor with the government at Queen's Park and will be more inclined to carry out its wishes and seek its advice.

A revolt has been stirring for some time within the provincial party ranks. It preceded Mr. Drew's departure. He kept a close control over the association. Its key men were his men and they saw things were run his way. And no one else had much say.

There was discontent, among both PC members of the Legislature and district party leaders. This was intensified when there began to be circulated very widely reports of pay-offs for liquor licenses and of other shake-downs to boost the party funds. There never has been anything more than rumor to the reports, but they, as rumor will, also said a lot of the money wasn't finding its way into the party organization.

The last annual meeting at which officers were elected was held two years ago. The feeling hadn't crystallized at that time. Last spring when a provincial convention elected Mr. Frost as leader there was speculation it might break out there. It didn't, perhaps because there was no good opportunity.

But now wiseacres say it is certain there will be at least a definite shift in the party hierarchy. In one way that shift has already been made. Mr. Frost is almost a complete opposite of Mr. Drew. His principles, and those of his political advisers, have already been felt in the organization. And with him handling the helm, they say, there can be little doubt there will be a change right down the line. The only question remaining, it is added, is will it be done quietly or will it be done with fireworks?

Liquor Curfew

HOTEL KEEPERS in Toronto and other Ontario centres are holding hurried conferences these days. They are out to protect their tills.

Some weeks ago the Frost Government handed them a shocker. An envoy told them the Government wanted them to close earlier. Ten o'clock instead of the present midnight (2 a.m. in the case of dining lounges) it was proposed might be a suitable hour.

Faced with the loss of two of their most valuable hours of business the hotel men howled. And the Government apparently listened. It agreed to reconsider. But at the same time it made it definite it wanted an earlier closing.

Since then there have been deliberations on both sides. The hotel owners of course don't want to close any longer. But also they are indebted to the government for their monopoly in the business. The Government on its part could do some weighing of the value of its temperance appeasement policy. Its colors weren't waving too sprightly after its first effort some weeks ago.

Premier Frost then ordained that no new liquor licenses were to be issued in Toronto. Some 150 applications were turned down at a subsequent hearing. But the stroke had a rebound. It was estimated that over a million dollars had been spent quite justifiably by the applicants preceding the hearing. Also the value of existing licensed premises in the city doubled the following day. Many people didn't like it. They thought the Government had been both hasty and over-zealous.

So it doesn't want to make a mistake in the second step in its policy, the early closing. The matter undoubtedly is being weighed carefully.

Open Sunday?

FOLLOWING the example of Toronto, Windsor is to have a plebiscite in its December municipal elections as to whether there should be a relaxation of Sunday laws. Because of the peculiar circumstances prevailing in this community, possibility is there will be an affirmative vote. Voters will be asked if they favor Windsor "seeking legislation to make amateur, professional and other forms of sport and entertainment legal after 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Sundays."

This is something in the nature of a blank cheque, if approved. The move is sponsored by Ald. Lawrence A. Deziel. It will have the support of the sporting fraternity and theatre owners, though Ald. Robert, who seconded the motion in Council, says he is opposed to theatres being open Sundays.

Windsorites are accustomed to going across to Detroit on Sundays for their fun, to ball or hockey games, theatres, etc.

NEWFOUNDLAND:

Split On Splits

WHILE it is true that Newfoundland has no divorce laws (in the Ottawa Commons recently the question was discussed) the third person to seek a divorce since Newfoundland became a province is making application to the Parliament of Canada. This woman is appealing on grounds of her husband's adultery. A notice in the local press reads "Notice is hereby given

—Ashley & Crippen
PREMIER FROST

that . . . . . of the Town of Twillingate in the Province of Newfoundland, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the present session thereof, or at the next following ensuing session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, ... of Botwood, Province of Newfoundland, on the ground of adultery." The notice will appear for four insertions, once weekly.

Before union a few Newfoundlanders had obtained divorce action by going abroad for six months or longer, but since the change in the island's status, more are taking advantage of being able to appeal direct to the mother parliament in Ottawa. If this avenue persists, some people say Newfoundland might just as well have the entire divorce law instituted because, they ask, so long as divorce is obtainable by appealing to Ottawa, why adopt the attitude that there is no divorce in Newfoundland? Obviously the Provincial Government will keep far away from this topic as long as possible, knowing the contentious argument they would cause if they did decide to bring in a local divorce bill.

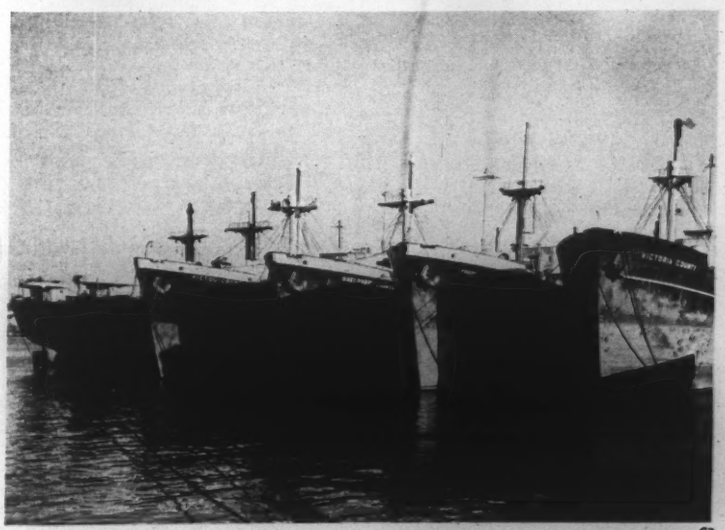
SASKATCHEWAN:

Counterfoiled

THE CANADIAN Parliament may be confronted in two weeks' time with a judicial opinion that the secrecy of the whole Canadian vote last June 27 was jeopardized. Chief Justice J. T. Brown of the King's Bench Court of Saskatchewan, who investigated alleged irregularities in the Regina vote as an investigating commissioner, expressed this view at the conclusion of the five-day hearing in Regina.

The Chief Justice expressed his fears that the secrecy of the ballot had been violated in Regina because of small carbon offset markings which appeared both on the faces and backs of hundreds of ballots cast at the polls on election day. He said that these ballots with offset numbers written on them could possibly reveal the name of a voter and the candidate for whom the vote was cast if the poll book had been open to public scrutiny.

"If the carbon offset markings which appeared on Regina ballots have been duplicated anywhere else in Canada,



—CP

"ON THE BEACH" *at Halifax for want of cargo, these ships are laid up because operation costs are said to be 25 per cent higher than those of other countries. Ottawa is investigating to see what can be done to get them at sea again.*

and I have no doubt they have, then the secrecy of the whole Canadian vote has been jeopardized," he said.

The Chief Justice's report on the investigation will be ready about the end of this month and will be submitted to the chief electoral officer who in turn will table it in the House of Commons.

The heavy black ink of the counterfoil of the ballot was the key to the situation. When the ballot was torn off and a number written on the back of the counterfoil, together with the initials of the deputy returning officer, the black face of the counterfoil acted as a carbon and transferred an offset number to the face of the next ballot.

In this way, if the number ninety-nine appeared on the face, this ballot was cast by the next person presenting himself to the deputy. He would be the 100th person listed on the poll book. It would then be possible to determine how he voted.

At the close of the hearing, Judge Brown suggested that the black ink on the counterfoil of ballots be changed to a lighter color and that a more durable ink should be used.

QUEBEC:

Tampering With Water

ONE DAY last week, as far as the eye could see, lake freighters lay at anchor alongside the mile-long bank at the entrance to the Lachine Canal. Others had dropped anchor in Lake St. Louis. Similar situations existed near Cornwall and the Soulanges canal. It was the worst tie-up of inland shipping in many a year. The reason: there wasn't enough water for ships to clear the sills at the locks.

Shipowners, angry about the situation, protested to the Department of Transport. The low level, they claimed, was due to tampering with waterways feeding Lake St. Louis. What they said, in effect, was that if rivers must be dammed to ensure enough electric power for the winter, due warning should be given.

A small measure of relief came last Thursday when a change in the wind raised the water level in the canal by six inches, not enough to return things to normal, but barely enough to permit a few ships to continue their trips. Ironically, larger ocean vessels, with smaller loads and therefore less depth, sailed majestically past their smaller counterparts who couldn't even move in their own waterway.

Cost of the tie-up—at one time 50 freighters were unable to move—will reach well into the six-figure bracket. To keep one ship idle for one day costs the owners about $1,000. It also ruins traffic schedules. All of the idle lake freighters, incidentally, carried grain.

NOVA SCOTIA:

Try, Try Again

A 40-YEAR-OLD rugged Latvian, Alex Mauritis, who came to the Port of Halifax aboard the refugee ship *Parnu*, figured his luck had changed for the better.

After being detained at Canadian Immigration quarters for a lengthy period, Mauritis was freed and legally admitted into the country. Then he obtain a job as a meat cutter and was prepared to apply for admittance for his wife, eight-year-old daughter and sister, now in Sweden.

He figured that after several months he could earn enough money to enable his family to get a new start in life here. Then fate again stepped in. While grinding meat for sausages his hand became caught in the machine and he was taken to hospital with four fingers of his right hand missing.

Mauritis will undergo four operations in hospital and will then try again to establish himself in his new country.

—Collins in the Montreal Gazette
THE UNINTENTIONAL CUPID

—O

ON SALE *Nov. 15 is this new issue of Canadian stamps, first since 1942 to show the King in civilian clothing.*

ALBERTA:

Rainbow's End

MEN have talked for forty years about irrigating a great stretch of Southern Alberta lying along the Bow River just before it joins the South Saskatchewan, a few miles east of Medicine Hat. An ambitious project was started, but the initial cost of providing water was far too high for the farmers who would benefit from it, and the private company which had launched the scheme had to be reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act.

For the last 20 years, the half-completed project has lain dormant. Once in a while there would be rumors that something was about to be done, usually by the Government, but every hope ended in frustration.

Agriculture Minister Gardiner visited Medicine Hat shortly before the federal election, and announced that he was negotiating for the purchase, by the Federal Government, of the assets of the Canada Land and Irrigation Company, which owned the Bow River irrigation project, and that if a deal could be made, Ottawa would see that the project was completed.

After Medicine Hat had returned a Social Credit M.P. instead of a Liberal, many citizens figured the last had been heard about federal aid for irrigation. But in the House of Commons last week, Mr. Gardiner answered their cynicism; the Federal Government would keep its election promise and proposed to buy out the Canada Land and Irrigation Company for $2,250,000. Work will begin "as soon as possible" and by next year the first of 2,000 farm families from crop failure districts in other parts of the prairies will begin moving to the new irrigated area.

There will be no shortage of farmers to take over the land. In Alberta alone there are 2,600 at present holding land in dry areas who have put in applications to move to the irrigation project, and there are plenty of others in Saskatchewan, plus a few from Manitoba. Irrigation, when completed, will water about 110,000 acres of land in an area which enjoys a longer frost-free crop season than most other parts of the prairies.

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Empress

WHEN YOU SAIL TO *Europe!*

Be the guest of the Canadian Pacific *Empress of Canada* or *Empress of France* for a carefree week of shipboard life en route to Europe.
Return accommodation available.
Entertainment . . . delicious meals . . .
plus the world of courtesy and service that has made Canadian Pacific famous for hospitality afloat!

AUTUMN SAILINGS

From Montreal and Quebec by the scenic St. Lawrence route.

EMPRESS OF CANADA	EMPRESS OF FRANCE
November 11	November 18

WINTER SAILINGS

From Saint John (train to shipside) and from Halifax one day later.

EMPRESS OF CANADA		EMPRESS OF FRANCE	
December 6 •	*December 30	January 18 •	February 15
March 1 •	March 29	March 15 •	April 12

*will call at Glasgow (Greenock)

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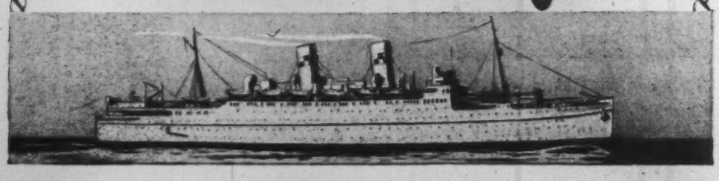


FOOD MUST GET THROUGH!

Massey-Harris farm machines help maintain a steady flow of food to Canadian tables

Getting food to Canadian tables involves a constant struggle with the elements, a constant race against time.

It's a struggle to get seeding done in time in spring: a struggle to control weeds, insects and plant diseases: to get crops harvested and threshed before damage is done by rain or frost: and to make sure that farm produce reaches its destination when needed.

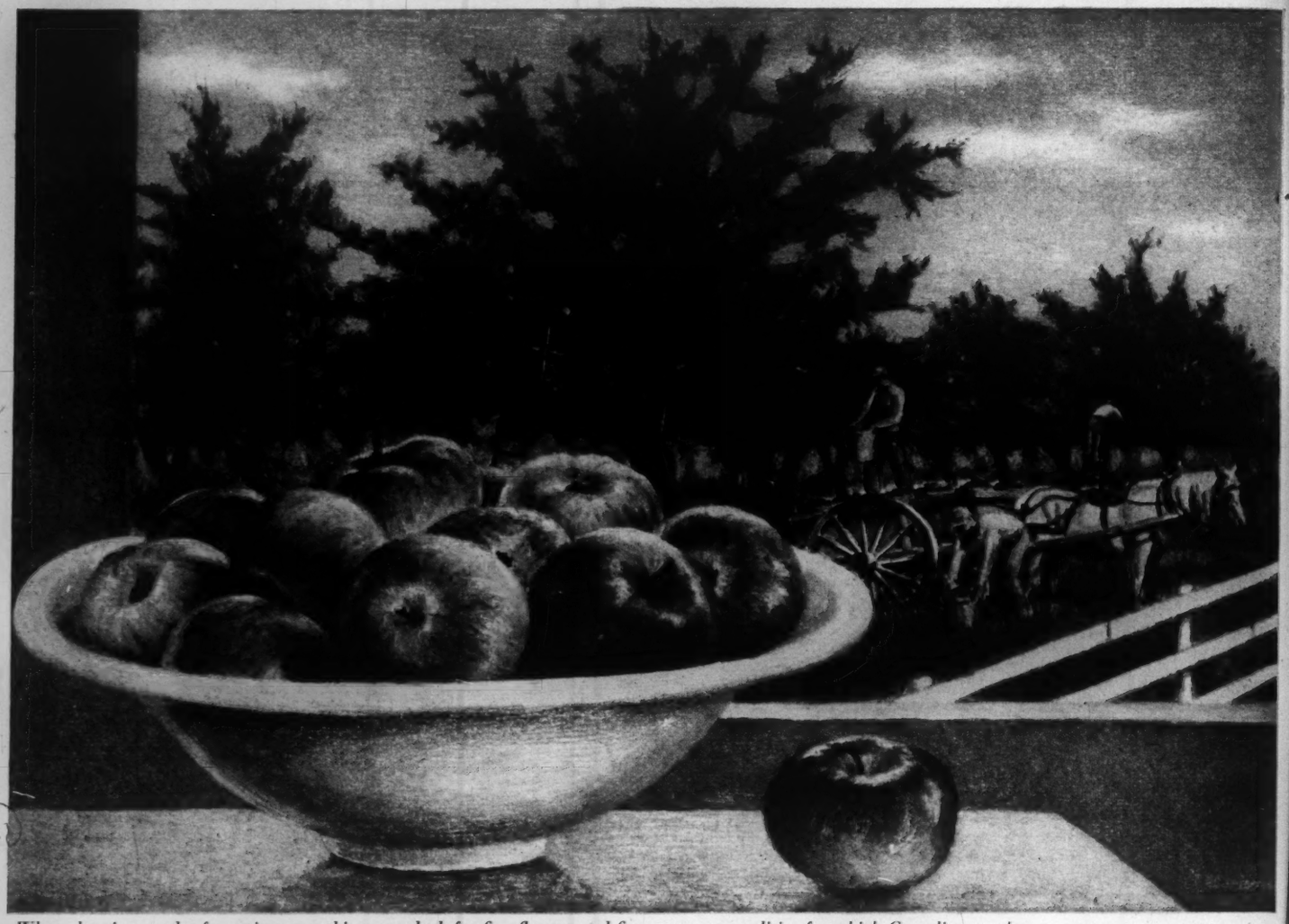
Massey-Harris farm machines play an important part in keeping supplies of food flowing to Canadian tables. With the aid of modern machinery the farmer is able to get more work done in the short seasons when it has to be done. He is able to perform each operation more efficiently and thus to raise more and better crops.

The Massey-Harris industry which had its beginnings in Canada more than a century ago, has become an important part of our food supply system, and has also helped Canada to benefit from substantial exports of farm products and farm machinery.

MASSEY-HARRIS

A CANADIAN COMPANY WITH A WORLD-WIDE ORGANIZATION

CANADA PRODUCES SOME OF THE WORLD'S FINEST APPLES



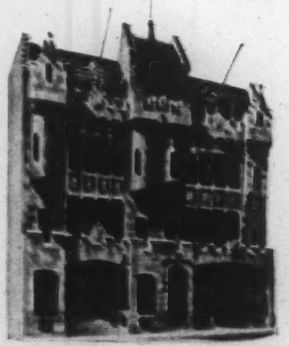
When choosing apples for eating or cooking, you look for fine flavour and firm texture—qualities for which Canadian apples are famous. Canada's invigorating climate and fertile soil produce many varieties of apples for the world's enjoyment.

Why Seagram's sells Canada first

This is an adaptation of one of a series of advertisements designed by The House of Seagram to promote the prestige of Canada and help sell Canadian products to the markets of the world.

The campaign is appearing in magazines and newspapers published in various languages and circulated throughout the world. The peoples of many lands are told about the quality of Canadian products and see Canadian scenes illustrating these products.

The advertisements are in keeping with the belief of The House of Seagram that the future of each business enterprise in Canada is inextricably bound up in the future of Canada itself; and that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of *all* Canadian products in foreign markets.



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A campaign such as this not only helps Canadian industries but also puts money in the pocket of every Canadian citizen. One dollar out of every three we earn comes to us as a result of foreign trade. The more we can sell abroad the more prosperous we will be at home. We can sell more and we will sell more when the peoples of the world are told of the quality and availability of our Canadian products. It is with this objective that these advertisements are being produced and published throughout the world.

The House of Seagram

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